

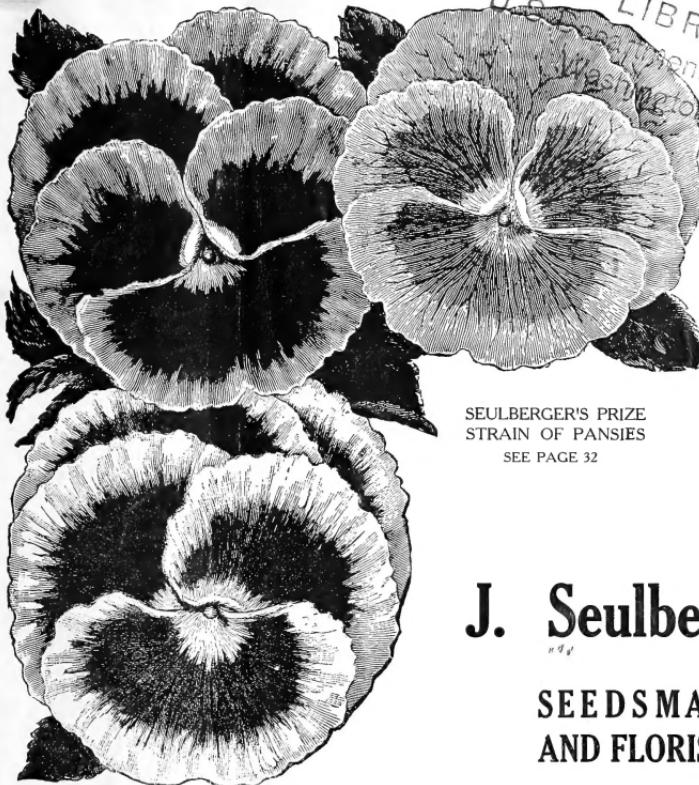
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Seu

1907

W. W. TRACY, Jr.



SEULBERGER'S PRIZE
STRAIN OF PANSIES
SEE PAGE 32

J. Seulberger

n.g.
SEEDSMAN
AND FLORIST

414 FOURTEENTH STREET

Between Broadway and Franklin Streets

Elks Building

Telephone Oakland 542

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

NIKOTEEN

Is packed in pint bottles of extra heavy glass. Each bottle contains all the nicotine obtained from 200 pounds of tobacco stems.

NIKOTEEN

Ready for shipment weighs about three pounds per package.

PRICE

Pint Bottle (packed).....	\$ 1.50
Five Bottles (packed).....	7.00
Ten Bottles (packed).....	13.00

APHIS PUNK

Is packed in cases containing 12 boxes, each box containing 12 rolls of Punk. Weight of case, 13 lbs.

PRICE

60 cents per box of 1 dozen rolls.
\$6.50 per case of 1 dozen boxes.

FUMIGATION

Nikoteen is used successfully both for fumigating and as a spray. Fumigation is preferred for greenhouses and conservatories because it is the least troublesome and most convenient. It consists in vaporizing the Nikoteen so that the house is filled with the fumes. The vaporizing is usually done by painting on steam pipes, or by blowing live steam through a solution containing Nikoteen. The method given below is highly commended for its economy.

A solution of three teaspoonfuls of Nikoteen (1-36 of a pint) in one and one-fourth pints of water is poured into an iron pan six inches wide by ten long and six deep. A piece of iron four by eight and one inch thick (which will fit into the pan easily) is heated in the furnace or stove to a bright red heat and then dropped into the pan. The iron, of dimensions described, holds sufficient heat to vaporize all the Nikoteen solution immediately. One of these pans should be provided for each 600 square feet of floor space or three pans in a house 100x20 feet, so that the whole house can be fumigated at the same time.

Economy in vaporizing is obtained by impregnating the air in the house sufficiently to kill all insects with the smallest consumption of medicine. Quick volatilization, by which all the Nikoteen is thrown into the air at once, is therefore most economical. By this method **fumigation with Nikoteen costs 4 cents for each 600 square feet of floor space.**

DIRECTIONS FOR SPRAYING

For most outdoor work and sometimes under glass, spraying is resorted to in preference to fumigating. An ordinary sprinkling can may be used for applying the spray, but a force pump, sprayer, or syringe is preferable. One part of Nikoteen to 600 parts of water is a sufficiently strong spraying solution for all insects except Scale on palms. For Scale the solution may be used one part Nikoteen to 400 parts water.

VARIOUS NICOTINE PREPARATIONS

Chemists and manufacturers have for several years made strenuous efforts to supply the horticulturist with nicotine in convenient form.

EVOLUTION OF APHIS PUNK

We are the largest manufacturers of nicotine and nicotine preparations in the world and have supplied the trade with the popular "NIKOTEEN" for several years. Ever since first entering the horticultural field we have been studying to overcome the inconvenience of the hot-iron method of vaporizing, and, after some years of experimenting, we think in APHIS PUNK all objections have been removed, and convenience, effectiveness, safety, and economy attained.

For spraying purposes NIKOTEEN cannot be surpassed.

WHAT APHIS PUNK IS AND HOW TO USE IT

APHIS PUNK is composed principally of nicotine, wood pulp, and chemicals, that, when the rolls are ignited in use, assist and control the burning of the pulp and the vaporizing of the nicotine.

APHIS PUNK is packed in cases containing 12 boxes; each box contains 12 rolls, about 6 inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. To use the punk, unroll each sheet completely, then coil loosely by reversing the sheet and rolling up in such a way as to leave a small air space between the turns. Light with a match at the lower end and allow it to burn without flaming. The rolls should be placed equal distances apart and at low points in the house, as the fumes rise. The houses should be tightly closed during fumigation and for two or three hours afterward.

VALUE OF HUMIDITY

To get economical results—that is, to kill all the insects with the smallest consumption of nicotine—it is necessary that the atmosphere in the house should be moist. Nicotine poisons insects by being absorbed through the skin. A moist surface absorbs nicotine more readily and rapidly than a dry surface, consequently, the insects are more susceptible to the poison when they are moist than when dry. The more humid the air in the house to be fumigated, the less APHIS PUNK will be required to do the work effectively.

SUGGESTIONS

Every user will soon find the best way to use the punk in his own peculiar conditions. A cheap and convenient method is to attach the punk to a board by passing a pin through one edge near the top of the coil when placed vertically, and into the wood.

For killing caterpillars and insects on trees, the coils can be placed in a tin can fastened to a pole of the required length. The can should have air holes punched in the bottom or in the sides near the bottom.

For very heavy smoking under glass, three or four rolls may be used in a house 100 feet long and 20 feet wide and an average height of 9 feet, which would make 1 roll to each 3,500 to 4,500 cubic feet. For light smoking, one-half this strength will be found sufficient.

J. SEULBERGER

414 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND, CAL.

OAKLAND, CAL.

<i>Forward to</i>	<i>Amt. inclosed, Cash</i>
<i>Post-Office</i>	" " <i>P. O.</i>
<i>Express Office</i>	" " <i>Postal Note</i>
<i>County</i>	" " <i>Draft</i>
<i>State</i>	<i>C. O. D.</i>
<i>By</i>	<i>Date</i> 190
	190

BUSINESS RULES

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

HOW AND WHEN TO ORDER

The safe arrival of seeds is guaranteed. It will aid us greatly if those ordering seeds will forward their lists (made out on the Order Sheet that accompanies this Catalogue) as soon after its receipt as possible.

POSTAGE ON SEEDS

Seeds Postpaid by Mail

We mail and pay postage on all Seeds, in packets, ounces, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., purchased from this Catalogue. On larger quantities we charge 8 cents per lb. extra for postage.

ABOUT FORWARDING AND REMITTING

Every order is executed at once on its receipt, or a reason given why it has not been sent, so that parties ordering may know that if goods are not received in proper time, it is almost certain that the letter has not been received by us. Remittances should be made either in the form of a P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Express Purchasing Order, or Registered Letter. Remittances in any other way are entirely at the sender's risk.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR NAME AND GIVE YOUR ADDRESS

Many orders reach us lacking either or both; customers when writing about unsigned orders will aid us in identification by mentioning some of the articles ordered.

VERY IMPORTANT

We aim to fill your orders immediately, and you can greatly aid us in making them out on our Order Sheet, as follows:

1. Place the quantity wanted before each article.
2. Use one line for each kind ordered.
3. As nearly as possible, make out your list in the same order in which the seeds are catalogued, beginning at the front.
4. Kindly use special order sheet.

WHAT WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented to this extent, that should they prove otherwise, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavorably in the germination of seeds and the maturity of the crop, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavorable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed was planted, but the weather which follows may be cold and wet, which will cause the seed to rot; or it may be hot and dry, which destroys the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavorable for the variety of seed planted. The seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. And, lastly, changes not infrequently occur, especially among new hybridized varieties, by which different sorts are produced, which give the planter the idea that his seeds are badly mixed. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.



GENERAL LIST

OF

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS

It is our aim in this department to offer only such varieties as are really distinct and worthy of cultivation. All our seeds have been tested to prove their vitality, and none are sold that are of poor or insufficient germination.

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL

We mail and pay postage on all Seeds in Packets, Ounces, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Pounds, purchased from this Catalogue. On larger quantities, 8 cents per pound extra for postage.

ASPARAGUS

German, Spargel.—French, Asperge.—Spanish, Es-parragos.

1 ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

Culture: Sow the seed in fall or spring in drills ten inches apart and cover with two inches of light earth. The seed will germinate quicker if soaked in warm water. When one year old, transplant into beds.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up 15 to 30 sprouts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter from a single plant, and spreading less than most sorts. Color, deep green; good quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Palmetto—An improvement on Conover's, in that

it yields a much heavier crop, is fully as large, and of much more even and regular size. It is fit for use nearly a week before the Conover's; will be of great value to market gardeners. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

A saving of one or two years is effected by planting roots. A bed 12 by 40 feet, requiring about 100 roots, should give a sufficient supply for an ordinary family. If planted in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants, 7,260 roots will plant an acre. If ordered by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 50 cents per 100 to the following prices:

Conover's or Palmetto.—Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

BEANS, DWARF, OR BUSH

German, Bohne.—French, Haricot.—Spanish, Frijol-renano.

40 lbs. required for an acre.

One pound will plant 100 feet of drill, or about 200 hills. Culture: Plant as soon as danger from frost is past, in light, warm soil, in drills about two inches deep and two feet apart, three inches apart in the drills, or in hills three to four feet apart. Avoid cultivating when wet with rain or dew, as this will injure the crop, but hoe often when dry. Plant every two weeks for succession.

GREEN-PODDED DWARF VARIETIES

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.

Extra Early Refugee, or Thousand to One—One of the earliest of the green-podded sorts, being about two weeks earlier than the ordinary Refugee, while possessing all the superior qualities of that variety—straight, cylindrical, tender pods, of fine flavor and handsome appearance; an enormous yielder and a sure cropper. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Extra Early Refugee or
Thousand to One



Canadian Wonder—Handsome flat pods of great length and very tender. For string beans it has become a great favorite, while for fresh shelled beans, cooked like Limas, hardly any variety can approach it in rich flavor and appearance. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Early Mohawk—Very early, and will stand more cold than most of the bush varieties, and on this account is considered the best for first planting; pods pale green, long and flat; seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine—One of the most popular of the extra early green snap sorts. The pods are round and fleshy, and of most excellent quality, remaining tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—An early standard variety, much prized for its productiveness and excellent quality; the pods are often 8 inches long, tender and brittle; vines vigorous and branching. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

English, or Broad Windsor—The celebrated broad bean of England, growing on a strong stalk about 2 feet high. Beans eaten shelled. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

WAX, OR YELLOW-PODDED DWARF VARIETIES

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.

Golden Wax—A strong-growing, distinct variety; at least a week earlier than the Black Wax. The pods are long, brittle, and entirely stringless. As a snap bean it equals most other sorts in tenderness and richness of flavor. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Davis White Wax—Of compact, upright growth, producing a large yield of handsome, long pods, of a clear waxy white color, and when of suitable size to use for snaps, quite stringless. All who have tried it are delighted because of its hardness, productiveness, and handsome appearance. The dry beans are clear white and are unsurpassed for baked beans. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Improved Prolific Black Wax—In every respect first class; pods nearly round, of a beautiful bright yellow color, hanging in clusters well up from the ground; very early and continues long in bearing, which, with its immense productiveness and handsome appearance, makes it everywhere popular. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

BEANS, POLE OR RUNNING

French, Haricots a Rames.—**German, Stangenbohnen**.—**Spanish, Frijole Vastaga**.

One pound will plant fifty hills; thirty pounds will plant an acre. The soil should be mellow,

rich, and warm. Lay the ground out in hills 4 feet apart each way, and set poles 8 or 10 feet long firmly in the hills before putting in the seed. Plant 5 or 6 beans in a hill, and cover about 2 inches deep; leave 3 healthy plants at each pole, and when a few inches high draw a little earth around them as support. They may also be grown without poles, leaving the vine to run. Use the cultivator freely to keep the soil mellow and clean.

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead—Enormously productive, the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole, and are of a silvery green color, entirely stringless; they cook deliciously tender and melting. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Lazy Wife—Pods grow from 6 to 8 inches long. Entirely stringless; of rich buttery flavor when cooked. Fine white shell beans for winter use. Pkt., 10c; Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Dutch Case Knife—Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The bean is large, flat, and of superior quality, green shelled or dry. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry—Popular old favorite; useful either green or dried. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—Pods very tender, 6 to 8 inches long, of large size, borne profusely in large clusters of 3 to 6; beautiful golden yellow color, which they retain long after being picked. Snaps easily, is stringless, cooks tender, delicious flavor. Lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Scarlet Runner—A great favorite; both ornamental and useful. Height 10 feet, presenting dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. Used both as string beans and shelled. Pkt., 10c; Lb., 15c.

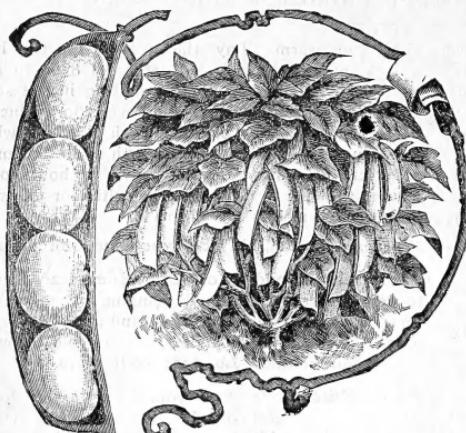
POLE AND BUSH LIMA BEANS

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.

Dwarf Large White, or Burpee's Bush Lima—The true bush form of the old large Lima Pole Bean and most popular of the class. It grows vigorously to a height of 20 inches. Pkt., 10c; Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.

Dreer's Bush Lima—Possesses all the good qualities of the Dreer's Improved Pole Lima, growing vigorously about 2 feet high, and showing no disposition whatever to run. It produces pods in great abundance. The beans grow close together, 4 and sometimes 5 in a pod, and are thick, sweet, and succulent. Pkt., 10c; Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Pole Large Lima—The most highly esteemed bean in cultivation. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



Henderson's Bush Lima

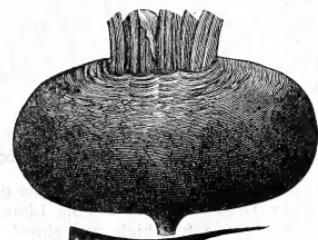
Henderson's Bush Lima—Beans small and of fine quality when picked young. Vines hardy and very prolific; succeeds and produces good crops where the larger Limas fail. Valuable especially where seasons are short. Pkt., 1oz.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

BEETS FOR TABLE USE

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.
German, Runkel Rube.—French, Betterave.—Spanish, Betteraga.

1 ounce to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills.

Culture: The soil best suited is that which is rather light and thoroughly enriched with manure. Sow whenever ground is fit to work, in drills about one foot apart and two inches deep. When the plants have attained three or four leaves, thin out so that they may stand five or six inches apart; keep free from weeds by hand weeding or hoeing.



Improved Blood Beet

Improved Blood Turnip—A carefully selected type of the early Blood Turnip, remarkable for perfect symmetry of shape, freedom from side or fibrous

roots, and fine quality. It grows uniformly to a good large size; flesh deepest red, fine grained, very sweet and tender, early and also unsurpassed to keep for winter use. When wanted for winter use, the seed should be sown later. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2oz.; lb., 5oz.

Extra Early Egyptian—Elegant forcing variety, and the best for first crop out of doors, being very early. The root is very dark red; flesh is very hard and crisp, very tender when young, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2oz.; lb., 5oz.

Long Smooth Blood Red—Good-sized long roots, tapering and growing even with the surface; dark red; flesh very sweet and tender, remaining so when kept till spring; a popular winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2oz.; lb., 5oz.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet—We recommend all our customers to try this distinct vegetable, which is superior to the common beet for greens; if sown at the same time will be fit for use before it. Later the plants form broad, flat, beautiful wax-like stems, which are very delicious cooked as asparagus; also profitable to grow for chickens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oz.; lb., 5oz.

MANGEL-WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS

Largely grown for feeding stock.

Five or six pounds will sow one acre. The seed should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and thinned to 8 inches in the rows. To obtain the best results from this crop, use deep soil, well plowed; if the soil is thin, a liberal application of an honest chemical fertilizer is necessary. The value of beets for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are clearly shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving of hay. They can be raised at a trifling cost, and selected seed will yield immense crops per acre.

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar Beet—Contains a greater percentage of sugar than any other variety. Oz., 1oz.; lb., 3oz.

Golden Tankard—Best for dairy farming. Considered indispensable among English dairy farmers. It is stated by them that they are able to obtain a higher price for milk when feeding cows on Golden Tankard. Sheep thrive on it. Other Mangels cut white, circled with yellow, but Golden Tankard is of a rich, deep yellow throughout. Early, hardy, and a heavy cropper, for, on account of its shape, roots can be left standing close in rows. Do not omit this variety when ordering. Lb., 3oz.; 10 lbs. and over, 2oz per lb.

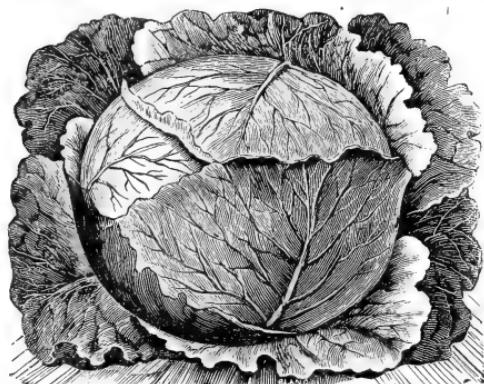


Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

German, Kopfkohl-Gruner.—French, Chou de Bruxelles.

Cultivation same as cabbage. Allied to cabbage family, producing small heads on side of stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

**CABBAGE**

German, Kopfkohl.—French, Chou Pomme.—Spanish, Repollo.

Long Red Mangel-Wurzel—Our stock of this variety has been grown for us in Germany and is the result of continued careful selection, many specimen roots weighing from 40 to 50 pounds. It is the heaviest yielding Mangel there is, producing under proper conditions from 70 to 80 tons per acre, the roots being of fine texture and good quality.

Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., 25c per
lb.; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

1 ounce will produce 1,500 plants; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed in beds to transplant for an acre. Commence to sow the seed of the early varieties in September, and each following month until spring, for succession. Transplant, as soon as large enough, to fresh, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. For late use, sow the Drumhead sorts in spring, and transplant to well-manured ground, 3 feet each way.

Culture: The requirements for a good crop are rich soil, deep plowing, high manuring, good seed, and thorough after-culture. In planting it is very important, with cabbage or cauliflower, that the plant be set down to the first leaf, so that the stem is all underground. Set the plants in rows two feet apart and twelve to eighteen inches apart in the row.

Early Winnigstadt—A standard variety of the Sugarloaf type; grows to a good size and does better on lighter soils than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield—The standard early variety; conical in shape; medium-sized heads; very solid; few outside leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Early York—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Drumhead—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

Seulberger's Extra Selected Flat Dutch—As a variety for the winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Head large, bluish green, round, solid, broad, and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Seulberger's Selected
Extra Flat Dutch

Improved American Savoy—This variety is decidedly the peer of all Savoy Cabbages, either for market or kitchen garden, and a reliable header. The heads are large, and possess a fine delicate flavor, showing beautifully curled and crimped leaves of a dark rich green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Late Drumhead—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Marblehead Mammoth—The largest grown. Under extra tillage and rich soil it attains a weight of forty or fifty pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Red Dutch—For pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

CARROTS

German, Mohre.—**French, Carrotte**.—**Spanish, Zanahoria**.

Three to four pounds will sow one acre. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill. Culture: The carrot, like other root crops, delights in a sandy loam, richly tilled. Sow in rows about fifteen inches apart, thinning out to three or four inches between the plants. In field culture, when grown for horses or cattle, the rows should be two feet apart, so that the crop can be worked with the horse cultivator.

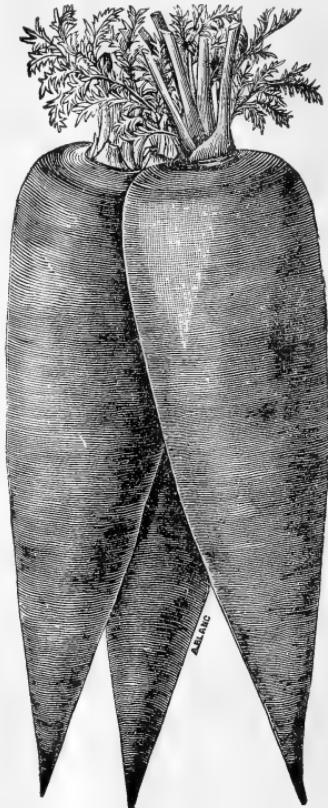
✓ **Early Scarlet Horn**—This is a favorite for early crop, but not large; sold extensively in all markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Color a deep orange; flesh fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Danver's Half Long**—The best variety for general crop; is rich orange color, a very heavy yielder and splendid keeper; first-class carrot for all soils, and valuable both for table and stock. We have an extra fine strain of seed of this favorite sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Earliest French Forcing**—The earliest of all varieties. It is also one of the best sorts for the table; delicate, fine-grained, and remarkably fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Long White or Belgian**—Grows to a large size; roots pure white; extensively raised for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

✓ **Improved Long Orange**—This is a decided improvement over the ordinary Long Orange. The roots grow remarkably uniform and smooth, being



Improved Long Orange Carrot

always well formed and of larger size, better flavored and of deeper orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CAULIFLOWER

German, Blumen-Kohl.—**French, Choufleur**.—**Spanish, Coliflor**.

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. The cultural directions given for cabbage will apply for this crop, but the soil should be more heavily manured. Keep them well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems. Water freely in dry weather, and especially when they begin to head. Never allow the plants to become crowded in the seed bed; transplant them with great care, as any check will injure, if not entirely prevent, the formation of the head.

Extra Early Snowball—Very early and one of the surest to make fine, large, solid heads. If planted March 1st, large-sized heads will be produced early in June, about one week earlier than other sorts, and scarcely a single head will fail to form. The outer leaves are short, allowing the plants to be set closer together than most varieties. Its dwarf, compact habit of growth renders it one of the best for forcing under glass. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00.

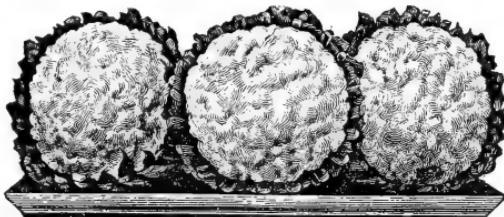
Weitch's Autumn Giant—A distinct and valuable late variety, producing large heads, pure white, firm and compact, which, being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain a long time fit for use; a desirable variety for the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—Almost if not quite as early as Snowball; very dwarf, with large, solid, pure white heads of finest quality. Do not confound this variety with the cheaper Early Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

CELERY

German, *Seleri*.—French, *Celeri*.—Spanish, *Apis*.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants and sow about 200 feet of row. Sow in light, rich soil, in shallow drills, and cover the seed lightly with finely-sifted mold. Plant the seedlings out into beds of



Early Snowball Cauliflower

very rich soil, 3 inches apart. Water freely and shade from sun until established. When the plants are 5 to 6 inches high, transplant to rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the variety, allowing 8 inches between the plants in the row. Cultivate freely and earth up to blanch the stems, pressing the soil firmly around the plant almost to the top, care being taken not to cover the tops of the center shoots. Remember that this crop well repays generous treatment.

Boston Market—A favorite variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp stem and its mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

New Golden Heart—It is safe to say this is the most popular variety grown; it is ready for use almost as early as White Plume, and produces much larger and heavier stalks, blanching to a deep golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Celery, White Plume

White Plume—For fall and early winter use this is the most popular celery. The heart and stalk are naturally white, consequently require very little blanching to be fit for the table. Its eating qualities are equal to the very best of the older sorts, being crisp, solid, and of a pleasing nutty flavor, while its white, feather-like foliage places it ahead of all others as a table ornament. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00.

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

German, Knob-Seleri.—French, Celeri-rave.

Sow seed same as celery, transplant into rows 2 feet apart and about 6 to 8 inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celery, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable. For winter use, pack in damp sand or earth in cellar, or cover with straw and earth outside.

Large Smooth Prague—This is an improved form of the Turnip-Rooted Celery. Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Soup Celery Seed—For flavoring pickles, soups, etc. Oz., 10c; lb., 30c.

CHICORY

Its dried roots are used as a substitute or an ingredient for coffee. Cultivation the same as for carrot. In the fall cut the roots in pieces about an inch in length, string and dry like apples. The dried roots are roasted and ground like coffee; or the leaves may be blanched for a salad. One ounce sows 100 feet of drill.

Large-Rooted or Coffee—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.

CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS

German, Kresse.—French, Cresson.—Spanish, Mastruco.

Curled—Fine flavor, beautiful foliage; may be cut often. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

CHERVIL

German, Bensenlauch.—French, Cerfeuil.—Spanish, Perifollo.

An aromatic, sweet herb. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

SWEET CORN

French, Mais.—German, Welshkorn.—Spanish, Maiz.

One pound will plant 100 hills; 8 pounds will plant an acre. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and thin out to 3 plants to a hill. Field varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way; hoe and cultivate frequently.

If ordered by mail, 10 cents per pound must be added for postage. 25 pounds sold at 100-pound rates. All varieties 10 cents per package by mail, postage paid.



Mammoth Sugar or Alameda Sweet Corn—The variety that is grown so extensively for the San Francisco market. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Early Minnesota—One of the earliest market sorts.
Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Stowell's Evergreens—The standard late variety.
Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Country Gentleman—The finest of all corns for the private table. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, cob small and irregularly crowded from end to end with pearly white kernels of great depth; quality surpassingly sweet and tender; very productive. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Black Mexican—A rather short, black variety; very sweet and delicious. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

POPCORN

White Pearl—Our common market variety. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c.

CUCUMBER

German, **Gurke**; French, **Concombre**.—Spanish, **Co-hombro**.

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.

One ounce for 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills for an acre. Culture: Plant in warm, highly manured soil; thin to about four plants to the hill, and have the hills about four feet apart. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness.

Improved Early White Spine—Is the most uniform and shapely variety grown and for market use and pickling is now more generally used than any other sort. It is excellent for slicing, being straight and smooth, is a great bearer and keeps green longer than any other we know of, and is not excelled in crispness and flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Extra Early Cluster—A short, prickly variety; usually grows in clusters. Is a prolific bearer, and, except the Early Russian, is the earliest sort. Flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Improved Long Green—Standard variety; long, straight, smooth, and solid, sometimes growing 18 inches in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Japanese Climbing—The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellises or any other suitable support. The cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender, and of delicate flavor; flesh pure white; skin dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Cucumber "Cumberland"—This handsome Cucumber is the result of eight years' careful breeding by one of the leading growers in the United States. It is a cross of Parisian Pickle and Peerless White Spine, the successful combination of these two varieties making an ideal variety both for table use and for pickling. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth and very productive. The fruits, which are

of handsome appearance, grow to a desirable size, very straight, firm, solid, and crisp. The color is a rich pea-green, and flavor very fine, either when eaten sliced in the raw state or after they have been pickled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

EGG PLANT

German, **Eierpflanze**.—French, **Aubergine**.—Spanish, **Berengena**.

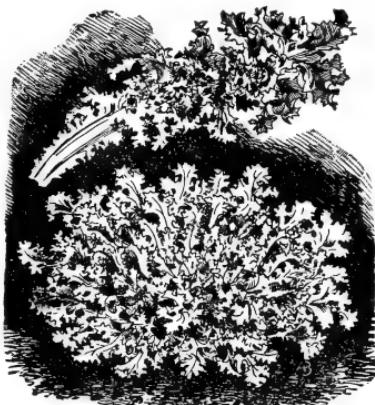
One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant to 3 feet apart each way, and when about a foot high support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

Improved New York Spineless—This is a great improvement on the popular New York Improved. The plant is low and branching and quite free from spines; fruit of large size and perfect form; 2 weeks earlier than the old variety; excellent quality and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

ENDIVES

German, **Endivien**.—French, **Chicoree**.—Spanish, **Endivia**.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary dry soil in drills 1 foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to about 12 inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. This excludes the air from the inner leaves, which in the course of three or four weeks will become beautifully blanched.



Endives, Green Curled

Green Curled—An excellent salad for fall and winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

German, Blatter-Kohl.—French, Chou Vert.—Spanish, Breton.

Cultivation same as cabbage.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—Rarely exceeds 18 inches in height, but spreads under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green; very hardy, and will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

KOHLRABI, TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

German, Kohlrabi.—French, Chou-rabe.—Spanish, Calde Nabo.

One ounce will produce 2,500 plants. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning to 8 or 10 inches. When young, Kohlrabi is a delicate and palatable vegetable, and is very popular in Germany and other countries of Europe, where it is more generally used than in America.

Early Short-Leaved White Vienna—The earliest and best for either market or family use; of mild and delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

LEEK

German, Lauch.—French, Poireau.—Spanish, Puerro.

This plant has the flavor of the onions. The lower or blanched portion is used for flavoring soups, or boiled and served as asparagus. One ounce of seed will sow a bed sixty feet square. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil.



Large American Flag Leek

Large American Flag—A favorite variety with the market gardener. Of strong and vigorous growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Flag, or London—This is the sort usually cultivated. It is a hardy and vigorous plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE

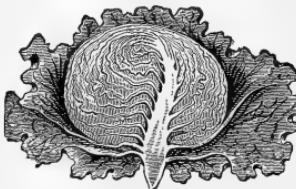
German, Lattich.—French, Laitue.—Spanish, Lechuga.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Culture: Lettuce requires rich, moist soil, clean cultivation, and plenty of water. This will give the quick growth on which depends its appearance, tenderness, and flavor. Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart, and thin out the plants so they will stand one foot apart. This is easier than transplanting the plants, and if sown every two or three weeks, lettuce may be had in perfection the whole season.

Salamander, or Satisfaction—Medium early and one of the best for summer use; remains long in head without running to seed, and a great heat and drought resister; heads of good size, compact and tender; light green outside, white within. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Grand Rapids Forcing—As a forcing variety for winter and early spring use this stands at the head of the list. It is beautiful in appearance, a strong grower, very tender and crisp, and retains its freshness a long time after being cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

California Cream Butter—This variety forms large, solid, round, compact heads, light green outside and creamy yellow within. It is medium early, and strongly recommended as a summer variety, being very slow to shoot to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Improved Hanson

Improved Hanson—Heads very large, solid, sometimes weighing two or three pounds; tender, crisp, and of fine flavor; color beautiful—green on outside and white within. Stands the summer heat well; one of the very best in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter—A strain of large, smooth-leaved head lettuce, forming very large, solid, cabbage-like heads of thick, brittle leaves, the inner ones white, tender, and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Tennisball—Very hardy; soft; fine for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Early Curled Simpson—Forms a compact mass of yellowish green, curly leaves; earlier than head Lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Romaine or Paris White Cos

Romaine or Paris White Cos — The best of the upright varieties; tender and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

MUSKMELON

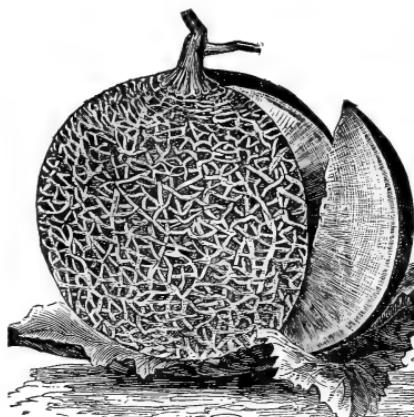
German, Melone.—French, **Melon**.—Spanish, **Melon**. 2 to 3 pounds in hills for an acre.

One ounce will plant about eighty hills. Culture: Select a warm, light soil; mix well-rotted manure thoroughly in the hills before planting. Plant about ten or twelve seeds in a hill, and thin out to three or four vines. When about one foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch. This strengthens the growth of the vines, and makes the fruit mature early.

Rocky Ford—A new and valuable melon which within a very short time has attained national fame for dainty appearance, excellent quality, and delicacy of flavor. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging four inches in length. Flesh has a delightful aroma; is juicy and rich; color greenish white. Nearly all prominent hotels East and West now include the Rocky Ford melon in their bill of fare. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Skillman's Netted—Form roundish, oval; flesh deep green, sweet, and richly perfumed; early and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Emerald Gem—Medium size; nearly round; flesh a delicate light salmon color, very thick, fine grained, and of most excellent flavor. The rind is thin, dark green, ribbed, but not netted. One of the best for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



California Large Nutmeg Muskmelon

California Large Nutmeg—This illustration is the finest Muskmelon that comes into the San Francisco markets. It is of large size, with rough, netted skin; one of the handsomest melons grown, and being almost solid, one of the best for shipping. Has thick, dark-green flesh, of delicate flavor, with a small seed cavity. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

French, **Blanc de Champignon**.—German, **Champignonbrut**.—Spanish, **Seta**.



Sure Crop Mushroom

Mushrooms may be grown in a warm cellar or shed in winter, or in the open air in summer. Take partially dry, fresh horse manure and lay it in a heap to ferment; turn and mix well every few days; and when well and equally fermented, which will be in from ten to fifteen days, it may be made into a bed four feet wide and about two feet deep, mixing it well together, and beating or treading it firmly.

As soon as the temperature of the bed falls from seventy-five to fifty degrees, the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut, about two inches deep and six inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about two inches deep, and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean straw or hay, about a foot thick, to protect from heavy rains. Water, when necessary, with lukewarm water, and expect mushrooms in from four to six weeks. They can also be raised in pots, boxes, or, in fact, anything capable of keeping the material together, and placed in a cellar, closet, greenhouse, or grapeery.

English Spawn—Lb., 25c.

French Spawn—3-lb. box, \$1.00.

MUSTARD

German, Senf.—French, Moutarde.—Spanish, Most-taza.

One ounce will sow about eighty feet of drill. Sow like cress, and use for salads, successive sowings being made every week or two. To grow seed sow in April, in rows one foot apart, and thin out to three inches apart when two inches high.

White London—The best variety for salads; the seed is also used medicinally, and as a seasoning for pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.**

WATERMELON

German, Wasser-Melone.—French, Melon-d'Eau.—Spanish, Sandia.

4 to 5 pounds for an acre in hills.

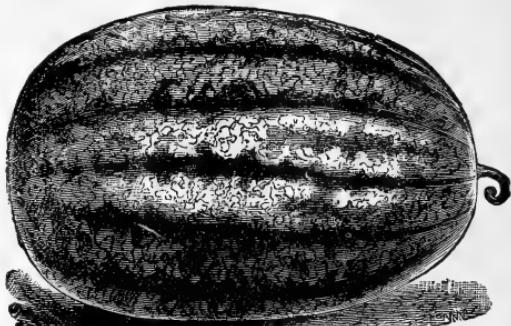
One ounce will plant about sixty hills. Plant in hills about eight feet apart; manure them well, and cultivate the same as muskmelons. The plants will fruit better by occasionally pinching the leading shoots of the vines.

Ice Cream (White-Seeded)—Early and of delicious flavor; fruit round and deep green. On account of its earliness and fine quality this is a very desirable melon for home use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Cuban Queen Watermelon—The skin is beautifully striped dark and light green, of the latter there being two shades agreeably diversified. Their flesh is bright red, remarkably solid, peculiarly luscious, crisp, and sugary. They are wonderfully solid and good keepers, excellent to ship to market. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Lodi Watermelon—A large, solid, cream-colored melon, with flesh deep red, of a rich, delicious flavor, with only half an inch of rind, white seeded. Originated in California about fifteen years ago. We have this season for sale the seeds of this magnifi-

cent melon, which has superseded all other varieties in the San Francisco market. We have saved the seed from the choicest stock. Those who have had difficulty in procuring pure seed, we know will appreciate it. As a market melon, wherever introduced it sells at extra prices, on account of beauty, size, and fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**



Watermelon Dixie

Dixie—Best shipping melon grown, being even larger, earlier, and far more productive than the Kolb Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best melon for shipping. It is of a very fine appearance; dark and beautifully striped. It is extremely hard, while its eating quality is unexcelled, being sweet, juicy, and tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

ONIONS

German, Zwiebel.—French, Oignon.—Spanish, Cebolla.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 6 pounds will plant one acre. A clean, deep, rich soil thoroughly worked is the best for this crop. Get the seed in as early as possible, for if the onions do not get a good start before the hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Sow in shallow drills' not less than a foot apart; when the plants are about 3 inches high, thin to the distance of 3 or 4 inches, according to variety. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible.

White Bermuda—This is the extra early onion that is shipped to Eastern markets from Bermuda. It is also profitably grown in the Southern States for early Northern markets, and will grow equally well in our climate here, but the onions do not grow quite so large; they, however, retain the mild flavor for which the variety is noted. We handle only the genuine imported Teneriffe stock. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

**OWING to the partial failure of Onion Seed Crop the prices
will be as follows:**

<i>White Bermuda</i>	.....	.....	\$3.00 per pound
<i>Weathersfield Red</i>	.....	.....	1.75
<i>Early Red</i>	.....	.....	1.75
<i>True Yellow Globe Danvers</i>	.....	.....	2.00
<i>Australasian Brown</i>	.....	.....	1.75
<i>White Portugal or Silver Skin</i>	.....	.....	2.50
<i>Prize Taker</i>	.....	.....	1.75



Weathersfield Red—One of the best varieties for a general crop; sure cropper, long keeper, unequaled shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Red—Valuable as an early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

True Yellow Globe Danvers—This is the most popular and most extensively cultivated of all varieties; it is an annual. Seed sown in early spring will produce full-grown onions by September; it is of a beautiful straw color, of large size, a fine keeping variety, and will yield in good soil from 600 to 700 bushels per acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Australian Brown—This remarkable onion is a wonder for rapidity of growth and early maturity and evenness in size and shape. It became suddenly popular, its many good qualities being recognized by growers and market men throughout the country, so that as soon as sufficient stock could be obtained, every leading seedman gave it prominence in his catalogue. The bulbs are above medium size, hard, and heavier than other varieties, extremely early in ripening. Next to Improved Danvers it is one of the longest keeping onions. In color they are deep amber brown, distinct from all other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—One of the leading sorts of white flat onion. A most excellent keeper and good yielder. Largely grown for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Prize-Taker—Prize-Taker is the largest, handsomest, and most profitable yellow variety. It is the very large, beautiful onion that is seen every fall on sale at the fruit stores and stands in the large cities. The outside skin is of a rich yellow straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild, and tender. They bottom well, are free from stiff necks, and produce enormously. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

ONION SETS

Plant near the surface, in drills 12 inches apart and 4 inches between the sets. When raised from sets, the onions can be used in the green state or may be ripened off for large onions, in which case they are fully six weeks earlier than when raised from seed. Prices are subject to market fluctuations as the season advances.

Postage on Onion Sets is 10 cents per pound additional.

Yellow Onion Sets—Lb., 20c.

Large quantities are furnished at prevailing market prices. Please write for quotations.



True Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

PARSLEY

German, Petersilie.—French, Persil.—Spanish, Peregil.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Sow thinly in drills foot apart, and thin out the plants to 3 or 4 inches between each. The seed germinates slowly, sometimes 3 or 4 weeks passing before the plants appear.

Emerald, or Dwarf Extra Curled—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped; handsome bright green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

PARSNIP

German, Pastinake.—French, Panais.—Spanish, Pastinaca.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; five pounds required for an acre. Culture: Parsnips succeed best in deep, free, rich soil. Sow in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart. When the plants are about two inches high, thin them out, leaving six or eight inches between them. They are very valuable for feeding cattle as well as for the table.

Long Smooth, or Hollow-Crowned—A standard table sort; the best and most productive for field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

PEAS

German, Erbse.—**French, Pois.**—**Spanish, Guizante.**

One pound will sow 60 feet of row. Light, moderately rich soil is best for this crop. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties, for successive crops, plant every two weeks until the first of April. Peas are sown in single or double rows, from 2 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety or height to which they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties 2 feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the tall varieties from 5 to 6 feet apart.

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.

American Wonder—The best extra early pea in cultivation. Very dwarf; remarkably prolific bearers and of the finest flavor, growing only from ten to eighteen inches high. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.



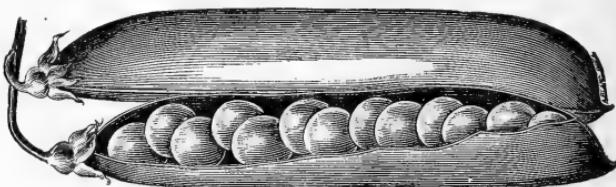
American Wonder

McLean's Little Gem—Well-known green wrinkled pea; dwarf, and very early. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Telephone—Immensely productive, of the finest quality, and excellent sugary flavor; vines very strong, averaging eighteen to twenty pods per stalk; the pods are of large size, and closely packed with large, delicious peas. Second early, and also good for general crop; four feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Improved Stratagem—By many this variety is considered the best of the English peas. It is a dwarf, wrinkled, blue marrow, a very heavy cropper, and produces large, well-filled pods of excellent flavor. Height, 2 feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Yorkshire Hero—Also known as Alameda Sweet Peas. This magnificent variety has become very popular; as a main-crop pea it has few, if any, equals. Long, round pods, closely filled with large, luscious, wrinkled peas, of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive. 2½ feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



Yorkshire Hero

Tall Sugar—Edible pods, purple blossoms; the pods when very young are used the same as Snap-Short beans. Eating qualities superb; of extraordinary yielding qualities. Those desiring an edible podded pea should not fail to procure this variety. Height, four feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

PEPPER

German, Pfeffer.—**French, Piment.**—**Spanish, Pimento.**

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate these seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm

soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. When the plants are about 3 inches high, transplant into rows 3 feet apart, and allow 2 feet between the plants.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—A large, early, bright red variety, of mild flavor; a favorite for pickling and "mangoes" when green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Long Red Cayenne—A late variety; small, bright scarlet, cone-shaped, pungent pods; as much used for pickling when green as when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

PUMPKIN

German, Kürbis.—**French, Courge.**—**Spanish, Calabaza.**

One ounce will plant 15 hills; 5 pounds to an acre. Culture: These are easily grown and are profitable

rich soil. Sow in drills about 10 inches apart, covering about half an inch, and thin the plants to 2 inches apart. A rapid growth is essential to produce showy, crisp radishes of a mild flavor. Sow every 10 days for a succession of crops.



Field or Big Tom Pumpkins. Over 20 Tons to the Acre

for stock feeding. At time of corn planting, scatter a few seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in good warm soil in hills eight or ten feet each way, four plants to a hill. Avoid planting near other vines, as they will hybridize.

Connecticut Field—A large, yellow variety, hard shell; an excellent variety for field culture. Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

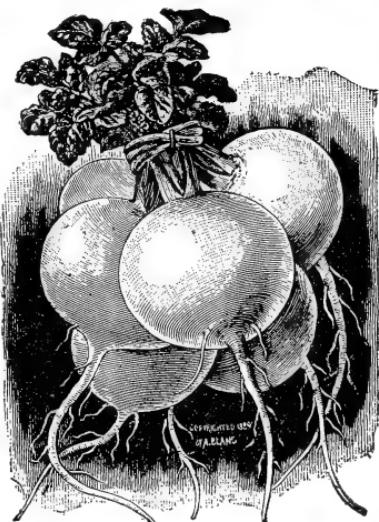
Big Tom—This grand new pumpkin is the result of many years' selection from the old Golden Marrow. So carefully has the selection been made that the Big Toms will run uniformly to more than twice the size and weight. Their fine shape and size are well shown in the photograph of the field which produced over 20 tons to the acre. The skin and flesh are of a deep, rich orange color, of excellent flavor for pies, etc., cooking soft and tender. For table use and stock feeding no more profitable or better variety can be grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

RADISH

German, Rettig, Radieschen.—**French, Radis, Rave,**

Petite Rave.—**Spanish, Rabano.**

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 2 pounds will be required for 1 acre. Radishes do best in a light,



Radish, Early Scarlet Turnip

French Breakfast—Scarlet, with white tip; shape nearly oval; good for forcing or summer sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2oc; lb., 6oc.

✓ Early Scarlet Turnip—The popular standard; of medium size; bright scarlet color; rapid grower and of mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2oc; lb., 6oc.

✓ Long Brightest Scarlet, White-Tipped—The brightest and handsomest scarlet radish grown. It makes roots fit for use in 25 days from time of sowing, and remains in good condition until fully grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ White Strasburgh—A very desirable summer variety and highly prized by market gardeners, all claiming it to be the quickest growing of all radishes; both skin and flesh are pure white, firm and brittle, and of excellent quality. It grows to a large size and holds its table qualities well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ Long Black Spanish—A leading winter variety; one of the best keepers; roots cylindrical, 7 to 10 inches long; skin blackish brown; firm white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 6oc.

✓ Round Black Spanish—This is a large, black-skinned radish, much relished by the Germans; flesh white and firm, and of a peculiarly rich, delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 6oc.

✓ California Mammoth White Winter—Is really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California; 8 to 12 inches long, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; solid and of good flavor; white in color and exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

RHUBARB

German, Rhubarber.—French, Rhubarbe.—Spanish, Rubarbo Bastardo.

One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill. The seed bed should be of light, rich soil. Sow very thinly in rows 1 foot apart, and cover the seed about 1 inch. When the plants are 2 inches high, thin to the distance of 6 inches in the drill. In about 6 months they will be strong enough to set out in their permanent location, the distance allowed being about 3 feet each way.

Victoria—Large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Linnæus—Early well-known market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 2oc.

Roots of the above varieties, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

German, Haferwurzel.—French, Salsifis.—Spanish, Ostra Vegetal.

One ounce will sow a drill 60 feet; 5 pounds will sow 1 acre. The soil should be rich and well worked to a depth of at least 18 inches. Sow in drills 15 inches apart, covering the seeds with fine soil an inch

and one-half in depth. When the plants are strong enough, thin them out to about 9 inches apart. If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.



Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Mammoth Sandwich Island—An entirely distinct variety of this vegetable. In all respects it far surpasses the old variety. It is considered very nutritious and wholesome when properly cooked; the roots being mashed or made into fritters, it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the oyster fritters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 2oc; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3oc; lb., \$1.00.

SPINACH

German, Spinat.—French, Epinard.—Spanish, Espinaca.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds will sow an acre. An exceedingly rich, well-worked soil is necessary. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the young plants are established, thin out to the distance of 3 or 4 inches in the row, and in a future thinning every alternate plant may be removed, as spinach does not do well when crowded.

✓ New Zealand—Withstands heat and drought and produces leaves in great abundance throughout the summer in the hottest climates, where ordinary spinach will not do well; should be transplanted 3 feet apart each way, into light, rich soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ New Thick-Leaved Round—Produces large, thick, dark green leaves, somewhat crumpled, and possesses the valuable quality of standing a long time before running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; lb., 4oc.

✓ Prickly, or Winter—Hardy for fall sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1oc; lb., 4oc.

SQUASH

German, Kurbiss.—**French, Courge.**—**Spanish, Calabaza Tomtanera.**

One ounce will plant fifty hills; four to six pounds for an acre. Culture: Plant when weather is warm, in richly manured hills, three to four feet apart for the bush varieties, and six to nine feet apart for the running sorts. Sow eight to ten seeds to the hill, thinning to three plants when danger from bugs is past.

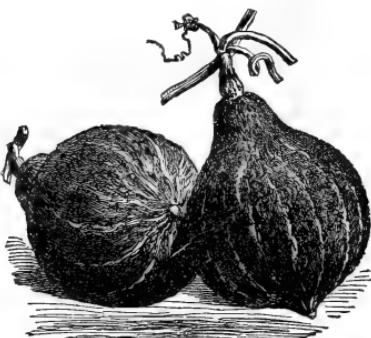
Early White Bush Scallop—The earliest sort; excellent for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Vegetable Marrow—A favorite English vegetable; skin greenish yellow; flesh yellow, soft, and of rich flavor. It is as easily grown as a squash, and many consider it of finer flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Boston Marrow—The earliest of the fall sorts; is ready for use very soon after the summer varieties; rich orange color, good size, excellent flavor, keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Perfect Gem Squash—It is a strong grower, as many as 24 squashes having been produced on a single vine. The squashes are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, of a creamy white, with thin, smooth shell, slightly ribbed. The flesh cooked is dry, sweet and rich in flavor. It is a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mammoth Chili—The largest of all squash; grows to an enormous size. One of the most profitable sorts for stock feeding. Keeps well throughout the winter. This variety is also extensively grown for fair exhibits. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Hubbard Squash

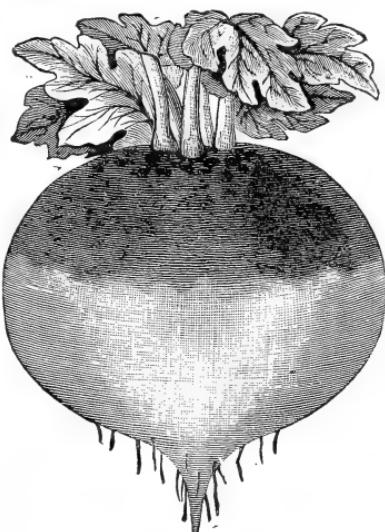
Hubbard—Generally considered the best winter squash grown. More largely grown as a late sort than any other. It is of large size, often weighing from nine to ten pounds. Color bluish green, occa-

sionally marked with brownish orange or yellow. Flesh dark yellow, fine grained, dry, and sweet; very hard shell; will keep until spring; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

TURNIP

German, Steckrube.—**French, Navet.**—**Spanish, Nabo Coman.**

One ounce for 150 feet of drill; one to two pounds in drills for an acre. Culture: Turnips do best in light, rich, sandy, or gravelly soils. Sow in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in the rows. The sowing should always be just before rain if possible, and the success of the crop in a great measure depends upon quick germination and a rapid and free growth at first. As the seed is very fine, it should be covered very slightly, except in very dry weather. This crop does best in highly enriched, light, sandy soil. Have soil rich and deeply cultivated.



Improved Yellow Rutabaga or Swedish Turnip

✓ **Improved Yellow Rutabaga or Swedish Turnip**—This magnificent Swede is the result of judicious selections; it is the hardiest, most productive, and most nutritious variety. It is a large, purple-top, yellow variety, slightly oblong, with single taproot, free from coarseness of neck, and for uniformity of crop and keeping qualities is superior to all other Swedes. It produces a very heavy weight per acre, and keeps sound and good until late in the spring; flesh always sweet and rich in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—White. An excellent early variety; large size, and purple color above crown; flesh fine grained and exceedingly rich. This is the best variety cultivated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ Early White Flat Dutch—Medium size and early. Of excellent quality while young and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

✓ Early White Stone—Somewhat resembles the White Dutch, but rounder, stronger foliage, and finer texture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly—Medium size, globe-shaped bulbs; very early; flesh golden yellow, of fine texture, and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

TOMATO

German, **Liebesapfel**.—French, **Tomate**.—Spanish, **Tomate**.

An ounce will produce 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will produce enough for 1 acre. They do best on a light, warm, not over-rich soil; and success depends to a very great extent on securing rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth the early part of the season. Trans-

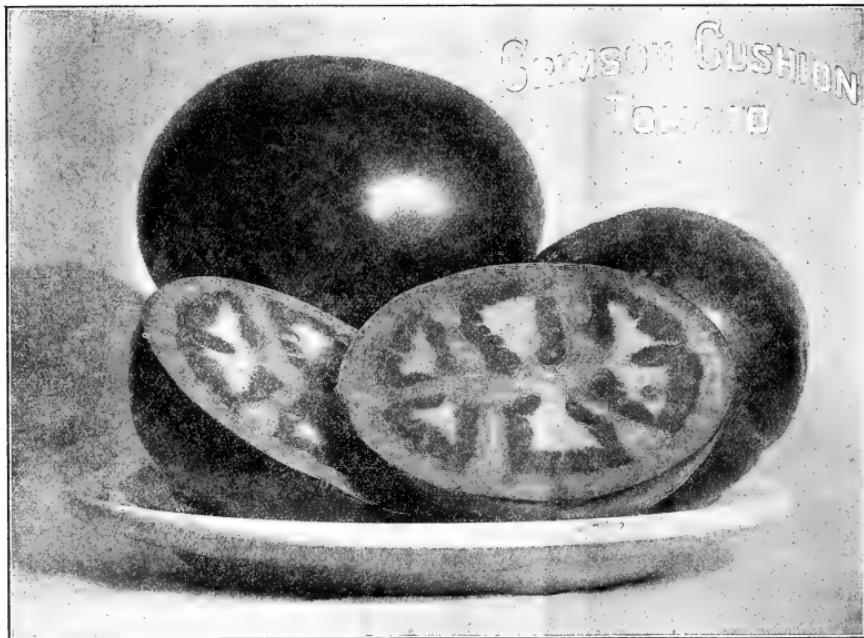
plant, as soon as the plants are fit to handle, into shallow boxes, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. When strong and stocky, set out in hills 4 feet apart. By training the vines on trellises or other supports, they will be more productive, and the fruit will be of much better quality.

Acme—Rich, glossy crimson, tinged with purple; perfectly smooth; one of the earliest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Crimson Cushion—Of immense size, 1 to 2 pounds each; smooth, almost seedless and solid as beefsteak; a prodigious and continuous bearer until frost; color rich crimson-scarlet; quality meaty and superb, either sliced or cooked. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Stone—Absolutely the best of its type in every respect. Plant is strong and bears an enormous crop of large, solid fruits, almost round, slightly flattened at either end. Color of skin, vivid scarlet, and of fine flavor. Grand shipper and excellent for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Plum—Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth. Color lemon yellow. Used for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.



Crimson Cushion Tomato

ROOTS

Onion Sets—Market price.

Asparagus, Conover's or Palmetto—Doz., 25c; 100 \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

Rhubarb—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Chives—Good clumps. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00.

Hop Roots—Per dozen, 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED**HOW TO MAKE A HANDSOME LAWN**

What Is Most Necessary Is to Have Good Seed and the Ground Thoroughly Worked.

To Form a Good Lawn—The ground should be thoroughly drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but the surface should be as much alike in quality as possible. After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. The sowing should be done when the ground is moist, or before an expected rain, and a subsequent rolling is always advisable.

When the grass has grown two or three inches in height, use the lawn mower gauged to cut full one inch above the ground; repeat the same as often as it grows to that height. The weeds and foul grass can be kept down and destroyed by the repeated mowing. If this is neglected, they will spread and take possession of the soil, but being constantly clipped, the leaf and seed stalks are destroyed and the foul vegetation disappears.

As a guide for the proper quantity to order, we may state that one pound of Fancy or Double Extra Clean Grass Seed is sufficient to thoroughly sow an area of 10 feet by 15 feet—150 square feet, or to cover an acre 65 to 80 pounds will be required. It should be borne in mind that in order to produce the best results, grass seed for lawns should be sown at least twice as thickly as if sown for hay.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa Pratensis*), Fancy or Double Extra Clean—Best for lawns. Sow 65 to 80 pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; large lots at market rates.

English Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*)—A valuable grass where quick results are desired, as it grows rapidly and makes a good showing within a month from time of sowing. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Lb., 15c; large lots at market rates.

Red Clover—Succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility. Valuable not alone as a forage plant, but

also for its fertilizing properties on the soil; makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut twice a year. 15 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c; large lots at market rates.

White Dutch Clover—Of dwarf habit, with creeping stems, rooting at the joints, on which account it makes an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. The best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. It is also valuable when mixed with grass seeds for pasture. Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre when sown alone, half the quantity when sown with other grasses. Lb., 35c; 100 lbs., market price.

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)—Alfalfa, also known as Lucern and Chile Clover, is one of the most valuable forage plants, yielding a prodigious amount of feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock, and is very nutritious. It should be cut before coming into bloom. The hay is especially valuable for dairy cows. As soon as cut it immediately commences to grow; and during the hottest and driest weather, when other grasses are parched and withered, it remains fresh and green, and grows as rapidly as ever. On the lowlands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers it is not an unusual thing to harvest five or six crops of hay from the same field in one season without irrigation, and the same result is obtained on high, dry land, where irrigation is resorted to. Notwithstanding its great yield, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it, making barren land fertile and productive. It will not succeed on hard, clayey soils. It sends down a strong taproot, and soils suited to this peculiarity of the plant are best adapted to its complete success. Its roots, in seeking moisture, penetrate to incredible depths. It should not be sown where water stands near the surface. Where the taproots can reach moisture, if a good stand be obtained, even though the surface remains dry, a luxuriant growth will be sustained. When well set, it will endure severe winters, and has proved itself a valuable and profitable crop in every State in the Union. Experience has demonstrated that in most soils reseeding should be resorted to at intervals of about six years, and in many districts in the cattle region of the Southwest fresh seeding every year has proved profitable. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing. Sow from twenty to thirty pounds of seed to the acre, and harrow or brush it in well. Seeding thickly will produce fine stalks—a desirable feature either in hay or pasture. The seed should be sown in spring, after danger from freezing the young plant is over, or in the fall, early enough to give it a good stand before frost. Lb., 20c; for quantity, write for price.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

No garden is complete without a few aromatic herbs for flavoring soups, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly. They should be cut just before they come into full blossom, and should be cured by being tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on a floor where they will dry quickly. This class of plants does best in mellow, not too rich soil. The best general directions for sowing are, to cover the seeds about twice their own thickness; when up, thin the plants out so that they may have sufficient light and air, and not be so crowded as to get drawn and unhealthy.

Anise—Used for cordial, garnishing, and flavoring; and the seeds are used by confectioners.

Basil, Sweet—The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, and highly seasoned dishes.

Borage—The leaves are used for flavoring, and the flowers furnish bee pasture.

Caraway—Grown for the seeds, which are used extensively for the flavoring of bread, pastry, etc.

Catnip, or Catmint—Has medicinal qualities, and the leaves are used for seasoning. It also makes an excellent bee pasture.

Coriander—The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery.

Dill—The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. They are used as a condiment, and also for pickling with cucumbers.

Fennel, Sweet—The leaves boiled enter into many fish sauces, and raw form a beautiful ornament for garnishing; the seeds are employed in confectionery and for flavoring liquors.

Marjoram, Sweet—The leaves and the ends of the shoots are esteemed for seasoning in summer, and also dried for winter use.

Rosemary—The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning.

Sage—The most extensively used of all herbs for seasoning and dressing; indispensable.

Sorrel, Broad-Leaved—It is used in soups and salads, and is sometimes cooked like Spinach.

Thyme—The leaves make a favorite seasoning.

Tarragon—Cultivated for its leaves and young shoots, both of which are used as an ingredient in salads, soups, stews, pickles, and various other compounds. Tarragon vinegar, so much esteemed as a fish sauce, is made by an infusion of the leaves in common vinegar.

Poterium—The leaves are used in salads, having somewhat the taste and smell of cucumbers.

All the above named, 5 cents per packet.

Caraway Seed—For flavoring. Lb., 25c.

Celery Seed—For flavoring. Lb., 30c.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—Single heads measure 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste place of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder, while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as feed. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Selected seed. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

SEULBERGER'S MIXED BIRD SEED

Nothing but freshest, high-grade seed, free from dust and mildew, is used in this mixture. This blend of seeds particularly relished by canaries.

Seulberger's Mixed Bird Seed—Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.

Canary—Best Sicily seed; clean and wholesome. Lb., 10c.

Hemp—Feed very sparingly. Lb., 10c.

Rape—Lb., 10c.

Millet—Lb., 10c.

Cuttlefish Bone—To sharpen bill. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

Silver-Washed Bird Gravel—Box, 10c.

Sunflower—For parrot food. Lb., 15c.

White Corn—For parrot food. Lb., 5c.

Whale Oil Soap—For insects, parasites, and their eggs, infesting plants or animals. **One-pound can**, 25c; **two-pound can**, 50c. Full directions for using on can.

Grafting Wax—This is made to standard formula and furnished in cakes ready for use. **1/4 lb. cake**, 15c; **1/2 lb. cake**, 20c; **lb. cake**, 35c; **5 lbs. at 25c per pound**. **Postage 16c per pound extra**.

FLORISTS' SUNDRIES

Wire Designs, Wicker Baskets, Immortelles, Florist Moss, Chenille, Sheaves of Wheat, Raffia, etc.

A SELECT DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

Bei uns wird Deutsch gesprochen

HOW TO RAISE FLOWERS SUCCESSFULLY FROM SEEDS

The Soil—The soil best adapted to most flowers is light, rich loam, containing enough sand to make it porous.

Do not plant any seeds when the ground is wet. Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; the finest seeds, like Portulaca, Campanula, Digitalis, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, the surface made perfectly level, and the seeds sown on it as evenly as possible and in thickness corresponding to the variety sown, though it must be here remembered that in "union there is strength." If sown too thin, small, weak seeds may fail to press up the soil. The general rules for sowing flower seeds, as well as any other seeds, is to sow them at the proper depth; and the depth at which they are sown should in every instance be governed by the size of the seed itself. As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds, they will be either unusually long in starting, or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, for want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. Seeds the size of a pinhead, sow a quarter of an inch deep. Seeds the size of a grain of rice, half an inch deep; those the size of a pea, three-fourths of an inch deep. It is best to sow seeds in drills, as they can be watched and taken care of better in this way. Before the seeds are covered, they are pressed down by a smooth board. Cover the seeds with a light loam to which a little moss or dry leaves have been sifted together. Be careful not to keep them too wet. Also guard against the hot sun and drying winds, that the soil does not dry out, and so cause the tender young seed shoots to become parched. The young seedlings, after they are up, must never be allowed to become dry. Transplant when they have three or four leaves. Mignonette, Centaureas, Poppies, Gypsophila, and many of the more hardy varieties may be planted in the bed in which they are to grow.

Boxes—When sown in shallow boxes, in the house, see that drainage is provided by boring holes in bottom of box, and filling same about an inch with broken earthenware, coal ashes, or any rough material that will furnish drainage. These boxes are filled with finely sifted soil. This surface is then made perfectly level, and the seeds sown on it as evenly as possible and in thickness corresponding to the variety sown, though it must be here remembered that in "union there is strength." As soon as plants are large enough to handle, transplant into boxes, from one to two inches apart, where they are to remain until time to transplant to permanent beds.

The following abbreviations occur in the Flower Seed List, viz.:

A for **ANNUALS**, that grow, bloom, and die the first year from seed.

B for **BIENNIALS**, that bloom the second year from seed, and then die, though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year.

P for **PERENNIALS**, that usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years. Some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

H indicates they are **HARDY**, and **H H**, **HALF HARDY**; **T** indicates that they are **TENDER**.

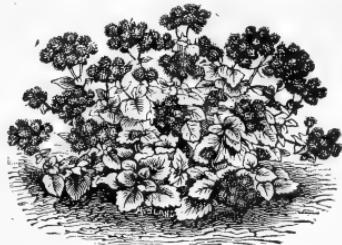
HARDY Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials can be sown in the open ground early in the spring, and Biennials and Perennials will not require any protection in winter.

HALF-HARDY Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials cannot be sown in the open ground until settled warm weather, though they can be sown in the house if desired early, and afterward transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in the winter, or carried over until spring in cold frames or greenhouses.

Just a simple posy brings of hope a ray;
Oftentimes a rosebud, care will drive away.
Dainty little creatures of the sun and dew,
Oh! the love we cherish in our hearts for you.

H. A.—AGERATUM.

Ageratum—Valuable for large beds or borders, and very useful where cut flowers are in demand. Blooms the whole summer; also good for winter blooming; easy culture, succeeding in any soil.



Ageratum

Ageratum—White, dwarf. Splendid for bordering. Pkt., 5c.

Ageratum, Imperial Dwarf Blue—A fine plant for ribbon borders; 5 inches. Pkt., 5c.

H. A.—ALYSSUM

Alyssum—Dwarf-growing plants, blooming profusely throughout the season. The flowers are fragrant and extensively grown for cutting.

Alyssum (Sweet Alyssum)—White, fragrant, free bloomer. 1 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum—Leaves variegated, flowers white; fine for border. Pkt., 5c.

H. A.—AMARANTHUS

Tricolor (St. Joseph's Coat)—Red yellow, and green. Brilliant foliage, with curious racemes of flowers; very ornamental and of easiest culture. 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

A.—ARCTOTIS GRANDIS

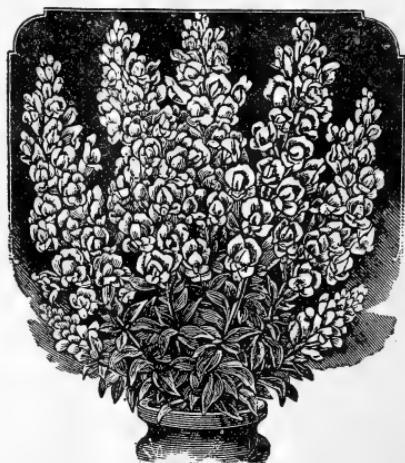
(The African Lilac Daisy)

A remarkably handsome annual from Africa, forming branched bushes 2 to 2½ feet in height and breadth. The flower-heads, borne on long stems rising well above the foliage, are large and showy, from 2½ to 3 inches across; are pure white on the upper surface, reverse of petals pale lilac. Under the influence of bright sunlight the flowers spread out almost flat, and the pure white of the ray florets contrasts beautifully to the light blue disc with its slightly projecting white stamens, a lovely combination of colors. Being of very easy culture, the plants produce their splendid flowers most abundantly and in constant succession from early summer to the autumn. Pkt., 10c.

H. H. P.—ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon)

An old garden favorite, with odd-shaped flowers and pretty spotted throats; deliciously fragrant; one



Antirrhinum

of the most showy border plants; of easiest culture; they thrive in any soil. Height 1 ft. Pkt., 5c.



Arctotis Grandis

P.—AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE**New Large-Flowering Hybrids**

Too much praise can scarcely be lavished upon these elegant new hybrids, for which we are indebted to a celebrated English grower, who has devoted years to the improvement of these, his favorite plants. The flowers of this new strain have been greatly enlarged, and the range of colors and shades has been increased. They, of course, are hardy perennials, luxuriating in the moister situations in the garden, where they form permanent clumps, growing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. The large, unique, long-spurred flowers, gracefully hung on long stems, are not only brilliantly effective on the plant, but equally as desirable when cut for vase and house decoration. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Aquilegia Chrysanthæ—Beautiful yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.

HOW TO RAISE ASTERS SUCCESSFULLY

There is no flower more popular than the Aster, and upon the general beauty of these annual flowers it is unnecessary to enlarge. The ground for the cultivation of Asters cannot be too richly prepared,

and the plants should never be allowed to receive a check, but should continue to grow on uninterrupted to produce fine flowers. Sow in shallow boxes in greenhouse, hotbed, or light windows; cover seeds to a depth of about four times their size, press down with a board, water with a fine spray, and do not allow to dry out. Transplant when three or four leaves are developed, and plant out when danger of frost is over. May also be sown in open ground when danger of frost is past.

A.—ASTERS

Semple's Branching Aster—These asters are of great value both for garden decoration and for cutting. The flowers are large, four inches across, are very double, and of purest colors, borne on unusually long stems. The plants are strong, luxuriant growers, eighteen inches to two feet high. A favorite with florists.

Pink—Pkt., 10c.

White—Pkt., 10c.

Purple—Pkt., 10c.

Dark Red—Pkt., 10c.

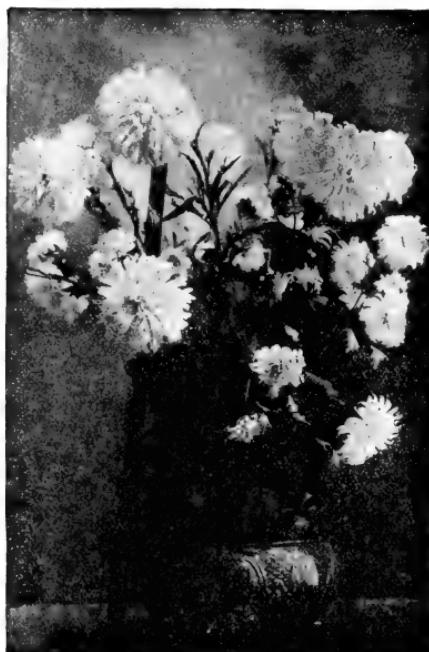
Lavender—Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

H. A.—AUSTRALIAN STAR FLOWER
(*Cephaelipterum Drummondii*)

Introduced by Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal.

A half-hardy annual lately discovered in West Central Australia. This surpassingly unique and beautiful plant grows readily from seed in any ordinary garden soil, preferring a rather sandy one. Blooms early in the season and continues in bloom for a long time. The fragrant flowers are of a pe-



Semple's Branching Aster



Australian Star Flower

culiarly pleasing rosy crimson shade, sometimes approaching pure white; are produced in large, graceful clusters, which when cut will retain their form and color in perfection permanently, no other flower in any way equaling it in grace and keeping qualities. Full-grown plants are about one foot high and the

same across. Sow early, in the open ground, or may be started early in the house and transplanted. Pkt., 10c.

H. A.—AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE

(*Dolichos Lignosus*)

This climber, though well known in California, is not listed in any of the Eastern catalogues. It has great powers of endurance, standing drought and heat with impunity, and should be hardy in the East. It is invaluable where rapid growth and an impenetrable screen are desired. The seeds grow very rapidly, beginning to bloom when quite young. The foliage is very pretty and graceful, the flowers are pea-shaped, and the buds pink; when full blown, the flowers are pink shaded mauve. The plant is completely covered with blossoms in California at all times. Pkt., 10c.

H. H. A.—BALSAM

(Lady's Slipper)

One of the most beautiful and popular of our annuals; fine conservatory and garden plant; needs rich soil and good cultivation to produce large and brilliant flowers. Double; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

A.—BALLOON VINE

(Love-in-a-Puff)

A very pretty and graceful climbing annual, of spreading habit, producing small white flowers. The dainty inflated seed cavities, resembling tiny balloons, hang from every branch. Pkt., 5c.

A.—CALCEOARIA

An ornamental plant, producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers early in the spring, and a universal favorite for decorating the greenhouse or conservatory. Our strains have been grown especially for us, and can be relied upon to produce nothing but flowers of the largest size and most brilliant coloring. Large flowering, tigereed and spotted flowers; the very finest mixture of the most brilliant colors. Pkt., 25c.

H. A.—CALENDULA

(Cape Marigold)

For effective and persistent blooming in beds and groups, the newer varieties of the common Marigold have no superiors, their beautiful flowers being produced from early spring until late in the fall. 1 ft.

Calendula, Meteor—Large double yellow. Pkt., 5c.
Calendula—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

H. P.—COREOPSIS—LANCELOTA GRANDIFLORA

(California Sunbeams)

This is a perennial, blooming the first year from seed, and producing a succession of flowers about

three inches in diameter. The petals are broad, with plain round edges in some flowers; in others they are toothed or fringed. They vary in color from pale light yellow to orange yellow, some being darker around the eye. The stems are long, and the flowers keep fresh in water for a week or ten days. Pkt., 10c.

A.—CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS

Calliopsis are well known as one of the showiest and most easily grown of garden annuals. These new large-flowering sorts are great improvements, a perfect mass of bloom from early summer until cut down by frost. The flowers average nearly two inches across, and range through yellow, golden, and crimson colors, usually with a garnet eye. 1½ to 2 feet.

Calliopsis, Finest Mixed—Annual sorts. Pkt., 5c.

H. B.—CANTERBURY BELL

(*Campanula*)

Very ornamental garden plants of easiest culture; hardy biennial, 2½ feet high, producing large, bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Finest varieties. Pkt., 10c.

P.—CANNA

(Indian Shot)

Crozy's New French Hybrids—Saved from the handsomest of the many new varieties. Early bloomers, and remarkable for beauty of both flower and foliage; extra fine mixed; many varieties. Pkt., 10c.

H. H. A.—CANARY BIRD FLOWER

(*Tropaeolum Peregrinum*)

A rapid-growing, summer climbing annual, growing 10 to 15 feet high; it will cover trellis work in the most graceful manner, producing hundreds of its pretty fringed bright yellow flowers, which resemble a canary bird with expanded wings. Pkt., 5c.

H. A.—CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*)

All the Candytufts are of the easiest culture; fine for cut flowers.

Candytuft—Empress. A beautiful, pure white variety, bearing candelabra-shaped branches, each producing a large truss of flowers, presenting a perfect pyramid of bloom throughout the summer. Pkt., 10c.

Candytuft—Carmine. Pkt., 10c.



Carnation Marguerite

**H. A.—CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS,
OR GIANT-FLOWERING
SWEET SULTANS**

These new mammoth-flowering varieties are grand improvements, producing long-stemmed blossoms 3 to 4 inches across, of graceful, airy effect, and most deliciously fragrant—the colors of the flowers are infinitely varied from glistening white through shades of red, from flesh-pink to crimson, and through blues from silvery lilac to royal purple, some of them having centers of some distinct color, as violet with white center, etc.; for bouquets, vases, or as corsage flowers they are of exceptional value. If cut scarcely opened, they will last for ten days in water. The plants are of the easiest culture, flowering freely in the garden the first summer from seed sown in the spring. They are of strong, bushy form, 2 to 3 feet high.

Centaurea imperialis margaritae—Satin-white. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea imperialis chamaelon—Bright yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea imperialis favorita—Brilliant rose-colored flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea imperialis graziosa—Deep lilac. Pkt., 10c.

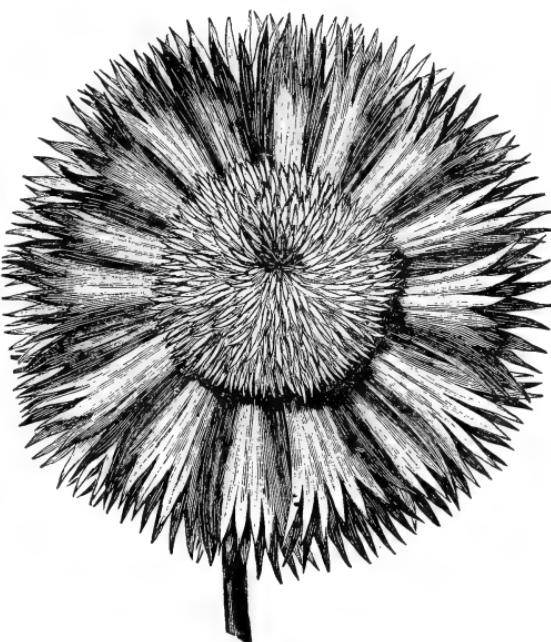
Centaurea imperialis, Choice Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c.

H. H. P.—CARNATION SEED

(Fine German)

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of which are deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed offered is from the finest collection in Europe, and will produce many double flowers, and amongst them many choice novelties. Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

H. H. P.—New Margaret Carnation—This is, without doubt, one of the most valuable seed novelties of recent introduction, one which really possesses qualities that are desirable, and also improvements on the older types, which is more than can be said of many highly praised "novelties." Every one loves carnations for their sweet fragrance, beauty of form and color, but hitherto only comparatively few have raised them from seed, owing to the fact that the seedlings do not bloom the first year; but with these the objection does not exist, for the seedlings of our Margaret carnations will bloom when only three months old. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Centaurea Imperialis or Giant-Flowering Sweet Sultans

A.—CELOSIA

(Cockscomb)

A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow. Pkt., 5c.

H. A.—CENTAUREA MOSCHATA

(Sweet Sultana)

Sweet-scented, puffball-like flowers.

Sweet Sultan—White. Pkt., 10c.*Sweet Sultan*—Purple. Pkt., 10c.*Sweet Sultan*—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.**H. H. P.—CENTAUREA**

Centaurea Candidissimi (Dusty Miller)—Dwarf, silver-foliaged plants, extensively used for edgings, baskets, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea Gymnocarpa—Graceful, finely cut, silvery gray leaves. 1½ feet. Pkt., 10c.

H. A.—CENTAUREA CYANUS

(Corn Flower)

Known by the common names of Bachelor's Button, Corn Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Kaiser Blumen, and Corn Flower. A very old favorite garden annual, flowering freely in almost any situation. For cut flowers they are largely used in this country, a little bunch of the blue Corn Flower being a favorite boutonniere. One of the finest annuals grown for cut flowers; blooms all summer; flowers most beautiful shades of light and dark blue, white, and pink. Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Centaurea cyanus, Emperor William—Finest dark blue. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea cyanus—Pink. Pkt., 5c.*Centaurea cyanus*—White. Pkt., 5c.**A.—CHRYSANTHEMUM**

(Summer)

Thrifty plants producing quantities of large flowers. The single sorts are particularly attractive colors—crimson, brown, gold, white, etc.; make a brilliant display, which justifies their popular name, "Painted Daisies." Pkt., 5c.

H. H. P.—CINERARIA HYBRIDA

Magnificent and indispensable flowering plants for spring decoration for the conservatory or window garden. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, are of white, blue, violet, and crimson shades, usually two or more colors are shown in one flower, covering the plant with a sheet of bloom. Large-flowering, choicest mixed. From prize varieties. Pkt., 25c.

P.—COBEA SCANDENS

The Cobea Scandens is a fine, rapid-growing climber, sometimes attaining the height of thirty feet in a season. Handsome foliage and large, bell-shaped flowers, green at first, but rapidly changing to a beautiful deep violet shade. It is of easy culture and will give excellent satisfaction. Place the seed in edgewise and cover lightly with light soil. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS

Coleus grown from seed make very thrifty plants the first season and are fully as effective for promiscuous summer bedding as when grown from cuttings; unfortunately their tendency to "sport" renders it inadvisable to offer seeds of any special color or variety, as it is more than likely that no two seedlings would be alike, but for subtropical groups the endless variety and combinations of brilliant colors are very captivating, and out of every batch of seedlings there are sure to be a few plants of conspicuous beauty, and such may be increased by cuttings and be potted up for winter decoration. The seed that we offer has been saved from the choicest collection of large, fine-leaved Coleus that we know of, which were thoroughly hybridized by hand and must produce some grand varieties. Pkt., 25c.

A.—COSMOS**Mammoth Perfection Cosmos**

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. The flowers are borne profusely on long stems, and present a charming appearance when the plants are in full bloom. Should be sown in spring, in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. It is of the easiest culture, planted about 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high, the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth, and this should be continued until the middle of July, when they should have formed nice bushy plants, 3 feet high by the same in diameter. They produce thousands of beautiful flowers in pure white, pink, and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decoration when other flowers are scarce. For bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown.

Cosmos, Giant Crimson—Pkt., 10c.*Cosmos, Giant Pink*—Pkt., 10c.*Cosmos, Giant White*—Pkt., 10c.*Cosmos, Giant Mixed*—Pkt., 10c.

Cosmos, Dwarf Yellow—A spreading, dwarf plant, 12 to 15 inches high; the star-shaped flowers, 2 inches across, are of a rich golden yellow. It begins blooming when young, and flowers continuously until frost; a perfect mound of gold. Pkt., 10c.

P.—DAHLIA

The Dahlia is a well-known plant, but few are aware that if the seed is sown early in the spring, they will bloom the first year. The seed which is offered is of the finest strain, and produces magnificent flowers of large size and richest shades.

Dahlia, Cactus-Flowered—Best colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia, Double—Choice varieties, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia, Single Giant Perfection—Surpassing all others in size and colors. Pkt., 10c.

A.—DIANTHUS, OR PINKS

(Chinensis)

Grass, Border, Feather, or Spice Pinks.

The family of Pinks are unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color, as well as for delicious perfume. They make showy flower beds, blooming profusely all summer. Pkt., 5c.

H. P.—DOUBLE DAISY

(Bellis Perennis)

Low-growing plants, like the violet; fine for edging flower beds or borders for paths. The white Daisy is pretty in the lawn.

Daisy—White Snowball. Pkt., 10c.

Daisy—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Daisy (Longfellow)—Double red, variegated flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SHASTA DAISY

(Leucanthemum Hybrida)

Introduced by Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal.

A perfectly hardy, large, free-flowering, white Daisy that with us, in the past year, has been grand. With good soil and plenty of water in dry season they will give flowers of three to four inches in diameter. Blooms continually. One of the best hardy white flowers for cutting ever introduced. Pkt., 15c.

H. A.—DELPHINIUM

(Larkspur)

Larkspur—Popular garden annuals; the long spikes of splendid flowers are of varied colors.

Larkspur, Branching—These bear long spikes of flowers on long stems, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes; they are of long-continued bloom, keeping up a bright display until cut down by frost. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM, OR PERENNIAL LARKSPUR

Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)—Handsome hardy perennials; splendid flowers and curiously cut leaves; for permanent beds and borders they are indispensable. Mixed. 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

DIGITALIS

(Foxglove)

Handsome ornamental plant of stately growth and long spikes of finely colored flowers; fine for shrubberies and half-shady places; brilliant colors. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

The Golden Eschscholtzia has aided in no small degree in making California famous as a land of sunny flowers, and has very appropriately been selected as the State flower of California. In its wild state it covers thousands of acres of our California hills and plains with its intensely brilliant flowers, which, in the bright sunlight, are perfectly dazzling. Needs light, rich soil.

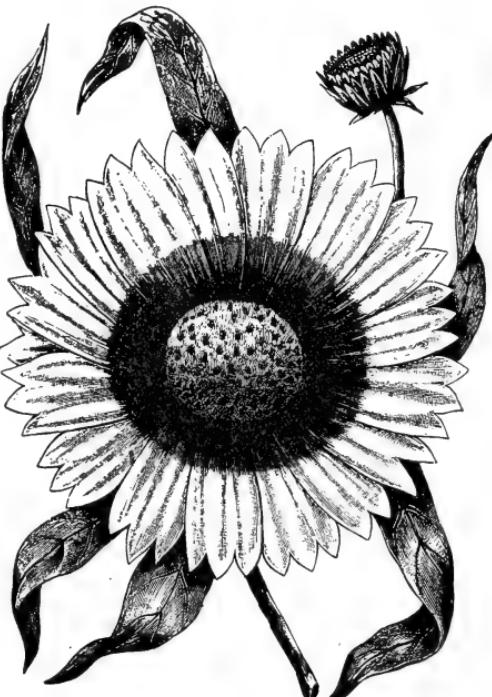
Eschscholtzia Californica—Golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia, Golden West—The immense, magnificent flowers of this variety call forth the most enthusiastic admiration; the colors are intense shining yellow, shading to orange. Pkt., 10c.

Eschscholtzia, Rose Cardinal—Bright rose color. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia, Double—Many shades mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia, Single—Choice varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Gaillardia

H. A.—GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

Gaillardia—Very showy garden plants, 1 to 2 feet high; grown in masses they are especially effective; large flowers, 2 or 3 inches across, produced from early summer until frost; unrivaled for cutting.

Gaillardia picta Lorenziana—A charming double variety; large flowers, 2 inches in diameter, varying in color from sulphur to purple. **Pkt., 5c.**

Gaillardia, Single-Flowering Varieties—Many brilliant colors—orange, crimson, scarlet, and often two or more of these shades blended in the same blossom; very rich. **Pkt., 5c.**

A.—GOURDS—ORNAMENTAL

Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. The varieties in our collection have been selected either for the ornamental character of the foliage, the singularity or symmetry of their fruit, the variety of their coloring, or their usefulness.

Gourds—Mixed ornamental varieties. **Pkt., 5c.**

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Ornamental grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower bed or border attractive during the summer and for the use of the spikes or panicles in a dried state in winter bouquets. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect. Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

H. A.—GODETIA

A genus of exceedingly handsome and showy hardy annuals from California, growing about a foot and a half high and producing numberless rose-pink and lilac-colored, satiny flowers. Seed should be planted early and the small plants transplanted to rather poor soil, as rich soil will produce more leaves than flowers. They require plenty of room.

Godetia—Finest mixed, including many sorts. **Pkt., 5c.**

GOLDEN ROD

(Solidago Canadensis)

The national flower of America. The favorite wild yellow hardy perennial. Grows wild in every State in the Union. 2 to 3 feet. **Pkt., 5c.**

A. and H. P.—GYPSOPHILA

(Lace Plant)

Free-blooming, elegant plants, the annuals, 1½ feet high, flowering in graceful sprays of numerous small, white, star flowers, borne on long, feathery stems. No flower adds more light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown, will be found indispensable.

Gypsophila—White annual. **Pkt., 5c.**

Gypsophila paniculata—A perennial variety, with a mass of fine leaves and branches, covered with tiny white star-shaped flowers. Valuable as an "Everlasting" for winter bouquets. **Pkt., 5c.**

H. A.—HELIANTHUS

(Sunflower)

Helianthus Californicus—Double. **Pkt., 5c.**

Helianthus (Russian Mammoth)—Very large. **Pkt., 5c.**

"CUT AND COME AGAIN" SUNFLOWERS

Sunflower cucumerifolius (Improved Miniature Sunflower)—These improved profuse-flowering, branching, single Sunflowers are becoming exceedingly popular, not only for showy display in the garden, but for cut flowers. The plants form many branched pyramidal bushes three to four feet high, bearing from base to summit a continuous succession of flowers from June until fall. Veritable pyramids of gold. The perfectly formed single flowers, three to four inches across, are poised on long, graceful stems, which "vase" beautifully. They are easily grown, commencing to flower in a few weeks from seed. Flowers orange-yellow, with black center. **Pkt., 10c.**

H. A.—HELICHRYSUM

(Everlasting Flowers)

Helichrysum—Flowers are mostly used for winter bouquets, for which they are cut before blooms are expended, and dried in the shade. Hardy annual. Finest mixed. All colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

H. B.—HOLLYHOCK

(Althea Rosea)

Old-fashioned favorites, which should be in every garden; hardy biennial. The distinctive character and massive beauty of the Hollyhocks render them unrivaled as a picturesque relief to the dark background of evergreen shrubs. For distant effect in large groups they are matchless. They also form a showy and effective outline in flower gardens and borders. Their color variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red, and rose, to ashen-gray and almost black. If sown early will flower the first season.

Hollyhock, Double—All colors mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

HONESTY

(Satin Flower)

The silvery seed pods are much used for winter decoration. Very handsome, free-flowering. 2 feet. **Pkt., 5c.**

SILVER-STRIPED JAPAN HOP

(Humulus Japonicus Folia Variegata)

A strikingly beautiful variety of the Japan Hop Vine; the leaves are liberally and distinctly striped and blotched with silvery white and gray on deep green. It is a rapid summer climber, in 3 or 4 weeks' time attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet; resembling the common hop, but, being an annual, attains full perfection the first season. The foliage is luxuriant, making a dense covering. One of the best plants for covering verandas, trellises, etc. Heat, drought, and insects do not trouble it. Pkt., 10c.

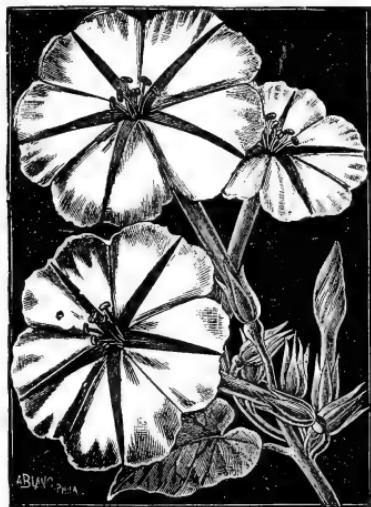
A. P.—IPMOEA

"Heavenly Blue"—A beautiful annual morning glory. The flowers are in large, airy clusters, and are of that indescribable heavenly blue so rarely seen in flowers. The throat is pale yellow inside, spreading softly into blue. The flowers measure 4 inches across, and about 10 o'clock in the morning no lovelier sight can be imagined than this lovely vine, the great profusion of flowers almost rendering the foliage invisible. Every one who sees it for the first time is filled with delight at its beauty, exclaiming, "That is the loveliest thing I ever saw." Seed should be sown early, in light, sandy soil. Pkt., 10c.

MOON FLOWER VINE

(Ipomoea Grandiflora Noctiflora)

No one who has a trellis or arbor, veranda, pergola, or old tree to cover should neglect to plant The Moon Flower—the most rapid-growing of all



Moonflower Vine

climbing vines. Although a perennial, it is readily grown from seed as any annual, attaining full perfection during the summer. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense, pure white, fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day, many of them measuring over seven inches across. Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of seventy-five feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark green, and are never troubled with insects. Germination may be hastened by soaking the seed two hours in warm water. Pkt., 10c.

THE BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY

(Ipomoea Setosa)

Magnificent summer climbing annual. It grows with the greatest vigor and luxuriance. The leaves are 8 to 12 inches across, overlapping each other and making a dense shade. The vine is covered with short reddish hairs which, with its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed capsules, render it highly ornamental. We know of nothing better for quickly covering a piazza, arbor, or tree. The flowers are of a beautiful rose color, and are borne in large clusters. Pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE

(Ipomea Quamoclit)

A beautiful climber, with delicate dark green feathery foliage and abundance of bright, star-shaped, rose, scarlet, and white blossoms; annual; 15 feet. Pkt., 5c.

H. A.—LOBELIA

Exceedingly pretty, profuse-blooming plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edging, rockeries, hanging baskets, and vases. Seeds should be covered lightly.

Crystal Palace Compacta—Fine for bedding, compact, erect growth, deep blue. Pkt., 10c.

Erinus Speciosa—Of trailing habit, bright blue flowers; fine for baskets. Pkt., 10c.

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)—Long spikes of intense scarlet flowers. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

H. A.—MARIGOLD

(French)

Marigold—Well-known, extremely showy garden plant, with handsome double yellow and brown flowers, of varied shades; succeeds in good garden soil; annual.

Marigold, African El Dorado—Large-quilled double flowers in brilliant shades of yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold, African, Pride of the Garden—Extra large double flowers of richest yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold, French Double Liliput—Mixed colors, of compact, dwarf growth, 1 foot high, with double-quilled flowers of maroon, yellow, striped etc. Pkt., 5c.



Marigold El Dorado

H. A.—*MESEMBRYANTHEMUM*

Mesembryanthemum spectabile—A creeping succulent plant, a native of Australia, that grows readily and spreads freely in the most inhospitable locations, whether sandy, rocky, or clay soils, rendering beautiful places where no other plant will succeed. Well adapted for staying banks of rolling sea-sand, as it is not affected by saline properties and will live many months without water. The flowers are very large and of brightest pink, and are seen at their best on bright, hot days. Pkt., 25c.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant)—Profuse flowering, dwarf, trailing plants of great beauty, blooming the whole summer, thriving best in a dry, loamy, or sandy soil, and require a warm, sunny situation. Waxy, frosted foliage; fine for beds, edgings, rockwork, etc. Pkt., 5c.

H. P.—*MAURANDIA*

Maurandia (Giant-Flowering)—Beautiful climber for either garden or greenhouse decoration; gemmed with Gloxinia-shaped flowers of rich purple, white, and rose, fully double the size of the older, well-known sorts. The plants from seed sown in spring will begin flowering by July and continue until frost. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

H. A.—*MIGNONETTE*

(Reseda)

A well-known hardy annual, producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers; it is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer, it will be in bloom throughout the season; seed sown in autumn will bloom early in spring. 1 foot.

Mignonette, Allen's Defiance—Full round spikes of great length; very fragrant and fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

Mignonette Grandiflora—Large flowering. Pkt., 5c.



Sweet Mignonette, New Giant

New Giant—A recent introduction of marked improvement; a rapid, compact grower, yielding a profusion of immense spikes of fragrant flowers; the best variety for beekeepers and florists' use. Pkt., 10c.

Machet—A dwarf French variety, with broad spikes of very fragrant red flowers. It is the best sort for pot culture, and equally valuable for borders. Pkt., 10c.

A.—*MIMOSA PUDICA*

(Sensitive Plant)

Very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or shaken. Pkt., 10c.

MIMULUS TIGRIMUS

(Monkey Flower)

Admirable for pot plants and sheltered places in the garden; colors and markings of the flowers are very rich and beautiful. Annuals of low, spreading growth.

Mimulus tigrimus grandiflorus—The finest tigered and spotted varieties, rivaling the Calceolaria in its brightness; mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

H. H. P.—*MIMULUS MOSCHATUS*

(Musk Plant)

It emits a delicate musk odor. Pkt., 10c.

A.—*MINA LOBATA*

The buds are first of a vivid red, but turn to orange yellow immediately before they open, and when fully expanded the flowers are of a creamy white shade. The plant attains a height of from 18 to 20 feet. A very desirable climber. Pkt., 10c.

A.—MORNING-GLORY

(Convolvulus Major)

Climbing plants; unequaled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom, annuals attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

NEW MYOSOTIS, OR "FORGET-ME-NOTS"

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)—These beautiful little plants are too well known to need recommendation.

Myosotis alpestris, Blue—A robust-growing, large-flowering Forget-me-not. It commences to bloom in from 6 to 8 weeks from seed-sowing and continues to bloom until checked by frost. The individual flowers are large and are borne in clusters on long, graceful stems, rendering them very useful for cutting. Color, bright turquoise-blue with yellow eye. Pkt., 5c.

Myosotis alpestris alba—New silvery white flowering Forget-me-not of compact, dwarf growth. The clusters of flowers are carried on long stems, well above the foliage. Pkt., 5c.

A.—NASTURTIUM

(Tropaeolum)

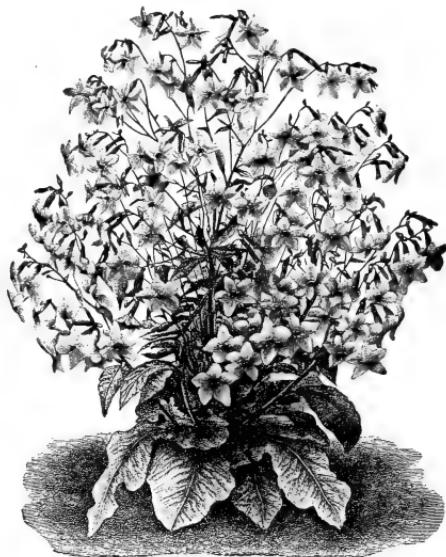
They flower most profusely when planted in any soil, and remain in bloom a long time; stand heat and drought without the slightest effect. The seed pods, gathered green, are delicious pickled and used for seasoning like capers.

Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums—Beautiful and luxuriant annual climbers, for trellises and arbors; of easiest culture, bearing their gorgeous flowers in profusion; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Tom Thumb Nasturtiums—Showy and popular garden annuals for bedding, forming compact plants, not over one foot high, making gorgeous masses of color; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

A.—NIGELLA

Damascena—Double mixed. Pretty annuals known as "Love in a Mist," etc.; feathery foliage, in which large, double, charming blue and white flowers are set. One to two feet high. Pkt., 5c.



Nicotiana Sanderae



Nasturtium

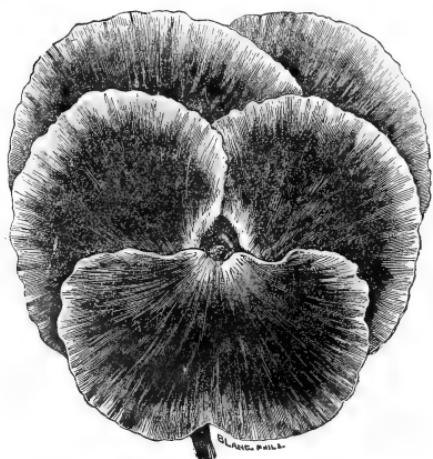
NICOTIANA SANDERAE

This is by far the best floral novelty offered in recent years, and among Nicotiana we know nothing approaching it in point of florescence, as the whole plant is laden with flowers from base to summit—literally ablaze with handsome, brilliant, carmine-red blossoms, thousands of which are produced on a single plant. Its combined hardness and character of producing flowers continually, in all kinds of soil and situations, under all circumstances, are undeniable recommendations; and we certainly know of no plant that produces such an abundance of blossoms for the little care that is necessary to bestow on it. Such an intensely glowing rosy-carmine color is unknown in any plant of similar character, and it cannot fail to produce a startlingly beautiful effect wherever grown. The care given to the most ordinary annual will suit this new plant admirably, and for a minimum of care a maximum wealth of magnificent blossoms can be had in the garden all summer and autumn. Pkt., 15c.

P.—PANSY

(Heart's Ease)

This attractive plant is too well known to require any description, as it is a favorite with all. For spring flowering the seed should be sown in autumn, and for summer blooming, sow seed before the end of March. Pansies require to be grown in a rich, moist loam, and during the warm summer weather should not be allowed to get dry. The soil to grow good pansies in can hardly be too rich; a liberal sprinkling of bone-dust from time to time spaded into the bed will repay you for your labor.



Pansy, Seulberger's Prize Strain

Pansy, Seulberger's Prize Strain—This is one of the most remarkable strains of Pansies ever offered. The flowers are of immense size, often three inches and over in diameter, with the dark, deep, rich, velvety blotches. Pkt., 25c.

Giant Pansies in Separate Colors.

Pansy (Snow Queen, or Snowflake)—Flowers of delicate, pure, satiny white. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy (King of the Blacks, or Faust)—Flowers almost coal black. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy (Pure Yellow)—Large golden flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy (Lord Beaconsfield)—Lavender, heliotrope, and purple. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy (Emperor William)—Ultramarine blue. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy (Auriculaeflora)—Fine shades. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy—Orchid flowering; new, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy—Pelargonium flowering. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy—French. Extra choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy—German imperial mixture. While the giant flowered are great favorites, they do not carry all the shades and colors which are found in our German mixture. This is the florists' popular strain. Mixed, a fine assortment. Pkt., 10c.

H. H. P.—PETUNIA HYBRIDA

No flower surpasses the Petunia for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in a cold frame or hotbed and transplanted 18 inches apart. By the latter process they will come into bloom much earlier. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply. It is well known that seed of double varieties do not all produce double flowers. Save the weaker seedlings, as they usually give the finest double flowers.

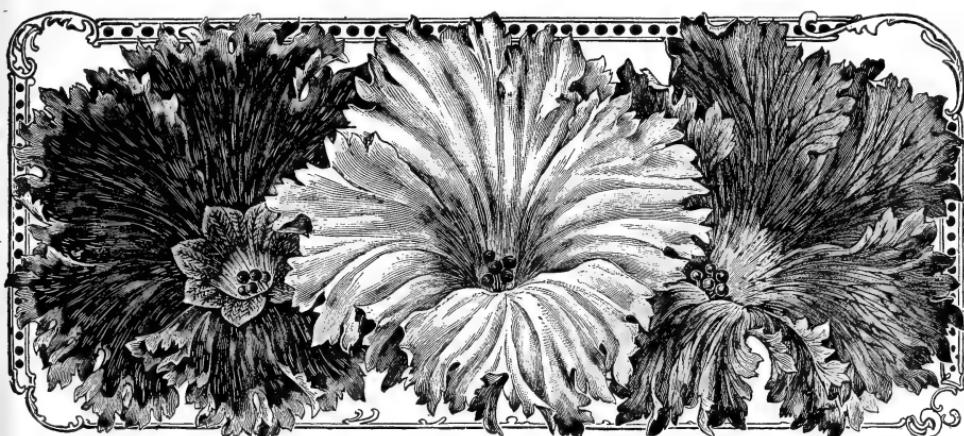
Petunia, Giants of California—The flowers of this remarkable strain are large, some of them measuring 5 inches in diameter; the colors are intense and varied, self-colored, and exquisitely penciled. Pkt., 25c.

Petunias, Single Fine Mixed—White, crimson, pink, striped, blotched, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Petunias, Double Large-Flowering Mixed—Flowers large, double, and of beautiful shades of crimson, white, rose, maroon; blotched, striped, veined, bordered, etc. Pkt., 25c.

H. A. and P.—PHLOX DRUMMONDI (Grandiflora)

For beds and massing, nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the summer. This strain has beautiful



Petunia, Giants of California

round-petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI CUSPIDATA
(Star of Quedlinburgh)

This novelty is of quite an extraordinary character. The size of the flower is about the same, but the pointed center teeth of the petals (five in number) are five to six times as long as the lateral ones, and project like little spines. Thus the flowers appear to have a splendid, regular, star-like form, with broad, white margins; fine for bouquets, pots or open ground. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox, Fine Mixed—Large-flowering sorts only. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox, Perennial—For permanent flower beds few plants are more desirable, as they are perfectly hardy and will flourish in any soil. The flowers range from pure white to crimson or rose, while others are striped and mottled or blotched. They bloom late in the season and bear immense trusses, often 5 or 6 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

A. and P.—POPPY

(Papaver)

Showy and ornamental plants, with large flowers of brilliant colors. Very attractive in large beds, clumps, and mixed borders. Of easy culture, succeeding in any garden soil. Flowers in great profusion all summer, if sown in early spring. Sow where they are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart.

POPIES—Annual Varieties

Poppy, Shirley—These charming Poppies range in color, extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose, and carmine to deepest crimson; dainty and gauzy; fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

Poppy, Carnation-Flowered—Splendid, double-fringed flowers; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Poppy, Mikado—Brilliant scarlet and white, with elegantly curved petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 10c.

POPIES—Perennial Varieties

Poppy Orientale—Gorgeous summer-flowering plants, producing in abundance deep crimson flowers, 5 or 6 inches across. Pkt., 10c.

Poppy Nudicaul (Iceland Poppy)—The fragrant, elegant, crushed satin-like flowers are produced in never-ceasing succession from the beginning of June to October. The flowers last quite a week if cut as soon as open. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

H. A.—PORTULACA

Popular, hardy annuals, producing flowers of almost every hue in the greatest profusion; succeed best in warm, sunny places, and will hardly ever suffer for the want of moisture; when other plants are dying for lack of water, this little beauty will continue blooming freely; colors, red, pink, yellow, white, crimson. Mixed pkt., 10c.



Primula, or Primrose

H. P.—PYRETHRUM
(Golden Feather)

Pyrethrum Aureum—It is also called “Golden Feather,” on account of its bright, rich, yellow foliage. Grows about ten inches high; largely used for edgings and ribbon work; fern-like, golden foliage. Pkt., 10c.

RUDBECKIA, OR GOLDEN GLOW

This is decidedly one of the brightest and most showy among the hardy plants and one of the easiest culture possible, commencing to bloom in July and continuing until killed by frost. The plant is compact, growing from 4 to 7 feet high, producing numerous stems which are laden with double golden yellow flowers, in size and general shape resembling a Cactus Dahlia. Excellent for cut flowers, lasting well when cut. Pk., 10c.

H. H. A.—SALPIGLOSSIS, OR “PAINTED TUBE TONGUE”

Very showy bedding or border plants, erect, large, petunia-shaped flowers, finely variegated, beautifully marbled and penciled purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue, and almost black. Many of the flowers have the appearance of being sprinkled with gold dust. 2 ft. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

P.—PRIMULA, OR PRIMROSE

The “Chinese Primrose” is a great favorite for winter blooming in the house and conservatory. The foliage is pretty and attractive, and the flowers, borne in clusters, are perfectly charming, and bloom all through the winter and spring. One of our best pot plants; colors, red, pink, white, striped, crimson; mixed. Pkt., 25c.

H. H. P.—SALVIA, OR SCARLET SAGE

One of the handsomest summer and autumn flowering plants, when they are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers.

Salvia Splendens—Red. Pkt., 10c.



Seulberger's Colossal Ten-weeks' Stocks

A.—SCABIOSA

(Morning Bride)

A favorite and very showy class of hardy annual plants; excellent for cut flowers.

Scabiosa Nana—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

H. H. A.—STOCKS

(Gillyflower)

Seulberger's Colossal Ten-Weeks' Stocks

This magnificent strain is without a rival for open-ground planting, attaining a height of two and one-half feet. The spikes of bloom are very long, and the individual flowers are enormous in size and very double.

These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such great beauty and have so many good qualities that they deserve a place in every garden. They should be given good rich soil to grow in, and will amply reward good treatment with remarkably large pyramids of bloom; the flowers represent a great diversity of brilliant color. (See cut.)

Stocks

A magnificent strain, 2½ feet high, with long, well-filled spikes of very large and double flowers.

White—Per pkt., 10c.

Canary Yellow—Per pkt., 10c.

Chamois—Per pkt., 10c.

Yellow Tinted Rose—Per pkt., 10c.

Apple Blossom—Per pkt., 10c.

Rosy Flesh—Per pkt., 10c.

Bright Rose—Per pkt., 10c.

Light Blue—Per pkt., 10c.

Dark Blue—Per pkt., 10c.

Brilliant Lilac—Per pkt., 10c.

Scarlet—Per pkt., 10c.

Dark Carmin—Per pkt., 10c.

Reddish Brown—Per pkt., 10c.

Mixed Choice Collection—Per pkt., 10c.

Imported collections of large-flowering Stocks, 6 separate colors, 50c; 12 separate colors, 75c.

P.—SMILAX

Charming tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window gardens. The foliage and stems are of a pleasing light green; very graceful. Excellent for decoration. Pkt., 10c.

H. A.—SWEET PEAS

As is our usual custom, we again offer this collection with such changes made in it as to bring it up to date, and to maintain our claim that the varieties in this collection are the acknowledged leaders in their respective colors, combining in the highest de-

gree all the qualities of a perfect flower, and were selected after the most critical tests for their apparent superiority for size of flower, purity of color, free-flowering and strong-growing qualities. We feel sure that those of our customers who grow this collection will be more than satisfied with the result. The low price at which we offer these should induce liberal planting of these most useful floral favorites.

Culture: The seed should be sown in the fall, or as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, to enable the vines to get a good, strong growth before the warm weather comes. Make a trench six inches deep; in this sow the seed and cover two inches deep. As soon as the plants begin to show through, fill in lightly. Do not allow them to suffer for water. As the flowers come into full bloom or fade, they should be cut off, as they will bloom more abundantly.

The following sorts, 5c per packet, any 7 packets for 25c; 10c per oz.; 50c per lb.

WHITE

Blanche Burpee—Large pure white, of graceful form.

Sadie Burpee (Black Seeded)—Immense white, blush tinge when young.

Emily Henderson—Large pure white.

PALE YELLOW

Mrs. Eckford—Primrose yellow.

Queen Victoria—Rosy primrose, wings cream.

PALE PINK

Prima Donna—Exquisite rose pink, large and profuse.

Lovely—Warm rose pink, large and extra fine.

Mrs. Gladstone—Delicate pink; exquisite.

California—Very light, soft pink; very large.

SHADES OF ROSE

Mrs. Dugdale—Brilliant orange salmon.

Prince of Wales—Bright rose carmine, wings carmine.

Lady Mary Currie—Fiery orange pink, wings orange rose, very bright.

Prima Donna—Exquisite rose pink, large and profuse.

EARLY FORCING SORTS

Blanche Ferry, Extra Early—Color same as Blanche Ferry; two weeks earlier.

Mont Blanc—Extra early white.

CRIMSON

Salopian—Rich deep crimson, very large and of fine form.

Firefly—Bright crimson scarlet, intensely brilliant.

LAVENDER

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Beautiful silvery lavender.
Countess of Radnor—Light lavender, wings pure lavender.

Dorothy Tenant—Deep rosy heliotrope, large and distinct.

BLUE AND PURPLE

Navy Blue—Dark indigo blue and violet; the best blue.

Captain of the Blues—Purplish mauve standard and blue wings.

VERY DARK COLORS

Black Knight—Deep maroon, veined black.

Othello—A beautiful dark chocolate red.

PINK AND WHITE

Blanche Ferry—Rose red, wings blush white.

Apple Blossom—Shaded pink and rose standard; wings lighter shade.

STRIPED AND VARIEGATED

America—Striped blood-scarlet on white, large and striking.

Princess of Wales—Striped purple on white.

BLUE AND WHITE

Golden Gate—Pinkish mauve and lavender.

Maid of Honor—Shaded light blue, on a white ground, violet edge.

Seulberger's California Giant (Mixed)—The enormous size of the flowers and the freedom with which they are produced, as well as the endless display of colors, recommend this mixture to all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CUPID, DWARF, OR BEDDING SWEET PEAS

These dwarf Sweet Peas are of real value for borders, beds, or pots. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

White—Large, bold, pure white blossoms.

Pink—Blossoms like those of Blanche Ferry.

Primrose—Light primrose yellow blossoms.

Cupid—Mixed.

H. P.—SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

Hardy plants, of extreme richness and variety of color, and also deliciously sweet-scented; for clumps

or borders no plant can surpass this old favorite, which is greatly improved now, both in size and color; the colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower. Mixed single, pkt. 5c; mixed double, pkt. 10c.

P.—VERBENA

Popular plants for summer bedding, producing freely their brilliant flowers, of almost every color. Sown early in heat, they commence to bloom in June. Plants from seed will grow and bloom better than those from cuttings. Owing to their dwarf habit and growth and brilliancy of color, they are indispensable for bedding and edging. The Verbena delights in a sweet, turfey loam.

The following separate colors can be supplied at 10c per packet each.

Mammoth Verbena—White.

Mammoth Verbena—Pink.

Mammoth Verbena—Purple.

Mammoth Verbena—Scarlet Defiance.

Mammoth Verbena—Mixed.

Mammoth Verbena—Auricula-flowered.

Mammoth Verbena—Italian striped.

H. P.—VIOLETS

(*Viola Odorata*)

A well-known favorite, much admired for the delicate fragrance of its flowers and its profusion of bloom. Suitable for edgings and borders. Doing best in a cool, sheltered situation.

Sweet-Scented—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet-Scented—White. Pkt., 10c.

H. H. P.—WALLFLOWER

A sweet favorite, half-hardy perennial plant, with bright and showy yellow and blood-colored flowers, blooming in spikes.

Wallflower—Finest mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c.

MAMMOTH-FLOWERING ZINNIAS

Splendid garden annual. Flowers long-stemmed and double and single, like a dahlia. Colors: orange, crimson, pink, scarlet, white, and striped, and spotted, double and single, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

TEA OR EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

BUSH ROSES

NEW ROSES

Strong plants, 25 cents each

This group, with their delicious fragrance, their delicate neutral tints, and their free-flowering qualities, is undoubtedly entitled to the distinction of being the most choice, desirable, and popular of all the family of roses. As a class, they are sensitive of neglect. The soil can scarcely be made too rich for their reception. Most of the varieties, being of moderate growth, require rather close pruning.



Amazone—Yellow, long, well-formed buds.

Annie Oliver—Creamy blush, very double and fragrant; a superb rose.

Annie Cook—An American rose of great merit; a seedling from Bon Silene; delicate pink.

Belle Lyonnaise—Pale lemon.

Bon Silene—Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer; color deep rose-shaded carmine.

Bougere—Flowers extra large, pink.

Bridesmaid—In this exquisite Tea Rose we have an improved **Catherine Mermet**, from which it is a sport. **Mermet**, on account of its exquisite shape, large, solid, firm buds, with long, stiff stems, has long been considered one of the best cut-flower varieties. **Bridesmaid** at all seasons is a clear, delicate pink, in all respects a counterpart of **Mermet**, with large, handsome, pointed buds on long, stiff stems.

Catherine Mermet—The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light, creamy pink. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Countess de Frigneuse—The buds are long and pointed, like **Niphetos** in form, and of good size. The color is a deep golden yellow.

Comtesse Riza du Parc—Salmon pink.

Coquette de Lyon—Canary yellow.

Dr. Grill—Coppery yellow tinged with rose; a most profuse and regular bloomer.

Devoniensis (Magnolia Rose)—Beautiful cream white with rosy center; magnolia fragrance.

Duchesse de Brabant—Soft, rosy flesh, changing to deep rose color, edged with silver; beautiful in bud, and highly fragrant.

Etoile de Lyon—A vigorous grower; foliage of a reddish purple; flowers large; color a rich yellow.

Grace Darling—Deep pink, very sweet.

Rainbow Improved—A lovely pink rose blotched and streaked dark crimson; the buds are long and pointed, having the same erect habit of growth as **Papa Gontier**.

Letty Coles—Soft rosy pink, very double; sweet tea fragrance.

Madame Chedanne Grunoisseau—Clear golden yellow; buds long and pointed.

Madame de Watteville—The color is a remarkable creamy yellow shade, richly colored with rosy blush. The petals are large, and each one bordered with bright crimson, which gives it a very beautiful appearance.

Madame Falcot—Deep apricot, shaded buff.

Madame Hoste—Color yellowish white, shaded with buff, while in cooler weather the petals are of a clear ivory white.

Madame Lombard—Color bright rosy crimson; very fragrant.

Madame Welch—Pale yellow, deep orange center; flowers very large.

Marie Lambert—Bright rose, fragrant.

Marie Van Houtte—Cream petals tipped with rose; a beautiful rose.

Niphetos—This still holds the lead as the most elegant white rose. The buds are three inches long.

Papa Gontier—A grand red tea, of fine crimson shade and silken texture; the bud is of fine size and form, and long and pointed.

Perle des Jardins (Pearl of the Garden)—Fine straw-yellow, sometimes deep canary yellow; the finest yellow rose we have.

Safrano—One of our old favorites; constant bloomer; elegant in bud; buff tipped with red.

Shirley Hibbard—Beautiful nankeen yellow; free bloomer; a popular variety.

Sunset—Identical in every respect with **Perle des Jardins**, except that its color is that of rich saffron.

Bride—An ever-blooming, pure white Tea Rose, of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed, and the ends of the petals are slightly recurved. It is a very free-blooming variety, and has a most delicious tea fragrance. One of the best white roses.

Waban—One of the most showy and attractive roses of recent introduction; color rich, deep, bright pink, and sure to become a great favorite in every garden.

W. F. Bennett—A fine rose; it produces extra fine buds of the most brilliant crimson.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

A class produced by crossing varieties of the preceding and following divisions. They are all of moderate growth, must have close pruning, and be grown in rich soil.

Note.—Customers selecting their own roses are respectfully requested to add to their orders a few supplementary sorts, lest by previous orders the

stock of any particular variety should be exhausted, this being especially necessary late in the season.

Augustine Guinnoiseau (White La France)—This beautiful variety, with flowers of pure white, shading to a center of light rose, is a great favorite on account of its great freedom of bloom, fragrance, and large flowers. A vigorous grower, producing a great number of buds and flowers; excellent for planting in cemeteries.

Belle Siebrecht—A superb rose of recent introduction. The buds are long and pointed, and when half blown the petals reflect in a graceful manner. The flowers have great substance, and the petals are of heavy texture. A great acquisition to the rose kingdom.

Camoens—Pale rose, base of petals yellow.

Duchess of Albany (Red La France)—One of the largest and finest. The flowers are magnificent, borne on long stems, bright rosy pink. Very full, double, and fragrant.

Duchess of Edinburgh—Large buds, of deep crimson. A splendid rose.

Kaizerina Augusta Victoria—Full flowers. Magnificent in bud. Stems long, and bearing large, strong canes, with handsome foliage. Flowers white.

Caroline Testout—A grand new **Hybrid Tea of La France** type, but much larger and of better color, being a bright, clear, delicate pink, retaining its color at all seasons. Individual flowers often much larger than **La France**.

Meteor—Color rich velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and striking. Buds and flowers are large and well formed and borne on nice, long stems. It is a strong grower and free bloomer.

La France—Delicate silver rose, shaded with pink, often silvery pink, with peach shading. Very large, very double, and of superb form. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. In fragrance it is incomparable. In form it is perfect. It ranks first, not only in the section to which it belongs, but stands first and foremost among roses.

Viscountess Folkestone—The flower is delicately tinted flesh, almost white, and lustrous as satin. When full blown it is like a fine white peony, but without stiffness. Sweet-scented.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The varieties of this inestimable and truly popular group differ greatly in all their characteristics, and so require somewhat different culture and treatment. As a general rule, however, they thrive best in a well-preserved loam. Close pruning is generally required, but should be regulated to some extent by the rate of growth of each variety, those of vigorous habit not requiring to be cut back so much as those

of slower growth. The flowers range in color from the purest white to the deepest crimson, with the intermediate shades of pink, blush, cherry, carmine, and peach.

Abel Carriers—Velvety crimson with fiery center, fragrant, one of the best dark roses.

Alfred Colomb—Carmine crimson; fine globular form; foliage handsome; very sweetly perfumed. A splendid sort.

American Beauty—Flowers large and full, very sweet; color glowing deep carmine.

Baroness Rothschild—Pale delicate rose, a grand rose.

Mrs. John Laing—We cannot praise this rose too highly, for every one planting it is delighted with its beautiful pink flowers.

Baron de Bonstetten—A strong, vigorous grower; large, very double flowers, very dark red, almost black, fragrant and fine.

Black Prince—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black, cupped form, large and fragrant.

Captain Christy—Of delicate flesh color, rosy center; flowers extra large, double, full, and sweetly scented.

Cardinal Patrizzi—Dark crimson.

General Jacqueminot—Rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet crimson. A magnificent rose, beautiful in the bud or open. Is without a rival in fragrance and richness in color.

Empereur du Maroc—Deep, velvety maroon.

Glorie Lyonnaise—White shaded to cream at the center, a grand variety, very double petals, large, and of heavy texture, beautiful form, leather-like foliage. A fine hedge rose.

Louis Van Houtte—Fiery amaranth red, petals bordered with crimson, very large, habit vigorous.

Ulrich Bruner—Brilliant crimson; delicious fragrance; flowers very large and full, and of fine globular shape; very vigorous.

Her Majesty—The largest rose ever introduced. It is of immense size, perfect form, and exquisite coloring, being a delicate but bright pink, shaded with rosy salmon.

Xavier Olibo—Scarlet, shaded with black; large, full, and globular.

Paul Neron—Dark rose; very large, and good habit.

Fischer Holmes—An improved General Jacqueminot; a very valuable sort.

NOISETTE OR CHAMPNEY ROSES

The Noisette Roses are of American origin. The group is naturally of free growth, with a tendency to produce large clusters of delicate-colored flowers during the greater part of the season. Nearly all the varieties make magnificent climbers, require but little pruning, and will grow well in most any soil.

Celine Forestier—Pale yellow, deeper towards the center; an excellent rose.

Claire Carnot—Fine coppery rose; a superb variety.

Cloth of Gold—Deep yellow center, with sulphur-colored edges. A good climber.

La Marque—White flowers; an excellent variety.

Maréchal Niel—One of the largest and most beautiful roses grown; deep golden yellow.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Safrano)—Deep yellow, sometimes coppery yellow or rosy buff; large, full, and sweet. A beautiful climber.

William Allen Richardson—Fine orange yellow, apricot center; medium size; full, very showy and distinct. A beautiful climber.

Bouquet d'Or (Bouquet of Gold)—Coppery yellow, regular flame color, brilliant.

POLYANTHA ROSES

A group from Japan, distinguished from all others by paniced blooms. They are most constant and profuse bloomers and exceedingly beautiful and fragrant.

Crimson Rambler—Of remarkably vigorous growth, making shoots from eight to ten feet high in one season. Flowers of brightest crimson, and produced in great pyramidal panicles, each having thirty to forty blooms. Does not bloom as freely the first as subsequent years, as the flowers appear on the previous year's wood.

Cecile Bruner—A charming, fairy-like variety of sweet, delicate fragrance. Color salmon-pink, with deep salmon center.

Perle d'Or—Charming and very distinct color, coppery gold, elegantly perfumed.

Yellow Rambler (new)—A hardy climbing rose of the Crimson Rambler type. Color a fine shade of yellow.

BANKSIA ROSES

Natives of China and almost too well known to require further remarks. It is well to say, however, for the few who may not be acquainted with them, that they are among the most rapid-growing climbers and most useful for covering arbors, bare walls, old stumps, and other unsightly objects. They will succeed under any ordinary circumstances and require but little care.

Beauty of Glazewood or San Rafael—A combination of copper, carmine, and salmon-yellow. A grand climber. Much admired by every one.

Banksia—Pure white, very double, small flowers, grown in clusters, thornless and fragrant.

Banksia—Clear yellow, small, and very double.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

The many admirable qualities possessed by the varieties gathered under this heading warrant our placing them in a separate class. They are far from receiving the attention they deserve, each being noted for some distinct and prominent peculiarity not found in any other rose. Without them a collection of the "Queen of Flowers" is not complete.

Cherokee, Single—One of the finest pillar roses in cultivation. Large, clear, white, single flowers, full of bright yellow stamens in center, which give it a most unique appearance. Foliage dark, rich green. A most vigorous grower.

Cherokee, Double—White. A rampant climber.

Wichuriana (Japan Creeping Rose)—A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as the ivy. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch. They are pure white and are very fragrant.

Reine Marie Henriette—Fulgent crimson; large and full, with long-pointed buds. Good climber.

Reine Olga de Wurtemburg—This variety, as grown in the south of France, is simply indescribable. Beautiful sort for covering verandas and trellises. Color, rosy crimson.

Climbing Devonensis—Large, creamy white, shell-like petals of great substance. Large, full, and very fragrant.

Cheshunt Hybrid—Cherry carmine; large and full flowers of strong habit. A good pillar rose.

Agrippina—Rich, velvety crimson.

James Sprunt—Very similar to the Agrippina, but of a climbing habit.

Gloire de Dijon—A magnificent old rose. Color rich, coppery yellow, spotted with lovely amber. One of the best; a good pillar rose.

Gloire de Margottin—The most beautiful of all red climbing roses. Specially adapted for planting against fences and houses. Can also be grown on a trellis. Color a most beautiful shade of red. Buds large, long, and pointed.

Madam Alfred Carriere—Extra large, full flowers, very sweet; white, faintly tinged with blush; free bloomer. A good hedge rose.

Austrian Copper—Yellow and red.

Sweetbrier, or Eglantine—True English Sweetbrier. Valuable for the refreshing fragrance of its leaves. No garden should be without a plant of it. It is perfectly hardy, and, once it is planted, little if any care is necessary. A good hedge rose.

CLIMBING ROSES

These will be found described in the various preceding classes to which they belong. They are collected under this heading for the convenience of patrons. They are very useful and highly valued for training over arbors, trellises, verandas, fences, etc. They cannot be surpassed.

Devoniensis (Tea)

Gloire de Dijon (Tea)

Gold of Ophir (Tea)

Reine Marie Henriette (Tea)

Reine Olza de Wurtemburg (Tea)

Gloire de Margottin (Hyb. Per.)

Celine Forrestier (Noisette)

Cloth of Gold (Noisette)

La Marque (Noisette)

Marechal Niel (Noisette)

Reve d'Or (Noisette)

William Allen Richardson (Noisette)

Crimson Rambler (Polyantha)

Banksia, White (Banksia)

Banksia, Yellow (Banksia)

Beauty of Glazewood (Banksia)

Cherokee, Double (Cherokee)

Cherokee, Single (Cherokee)

Crimson Rambler (Polyantha)

Yellow Rambler (Polyantha)

FRUIT TREE DEPARTMENT

Prices on Application

APPLES—Summer

American Summer Pearmain—Rich, highly flavored, fruit ripening gradually for a period of six weeks.

Early Harvest—Medium size; pale yellow.

Gravenstein—Large, striped, beautiful, roundish apple, highly flavored.

Red Astrachan—Large, round, nearly covered with deep crimson; early and abundant bearer.

White Astrachan—Large and roundish; skin very smooth and nearly white.

APPLES—Autumn

Alexander—Very large; deep red; of medium quality; hardy and fairly productive; an excellent market sort. September.

Fall Pippin—Large, roundish, oblong, and yellow; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; valuable for all purposes. October.

Golden Russet—Size medium; dull russet, with tinge of red on exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy, and highly flavored. October.

Beauty of Kent—Very large, round; greenish yellow, with purplish red stripes. October.

R. I. Greening—Well known, popular everywhere; great and constant bearer in almost all localities; fruit large, greenish yellow. October to December.

Skinner's Pippin (Skinner's Seedling)—One of the best early varieties; large; skin thin, pale yellow, often with a blush on sunny side. September.

APPLES—Winter

American Golden Russet—Clear, golden russet; very tender and juicy; good bearer. November to December.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep red; juicy, crisp, and subacid; good flavor. November and December.

Esopus Spitzenburg—Large, light red, crisp, rich, vinous flavor of the best. December to January.

Northern Spy—Roundish, large; prettily striped with red; mild and pleasant flavor. January to May.

Wealthy—Medium size, roundish; whitish yellow, shaded with deep, rich crimson in the sun; flesh white, fine grained, tender and juicy. December to January.

Yellow Newton Pippin—Large, yellow, crisp; the best winter apple. November to December.

Yellow Bellflower—A large, handsome, and excellent winter apple, skin smooth, pale lemon yellow; splendid flavor. November to December.

CHERRIES

Black Tartarian—Fruit of the largest size; bright, purplish black. The best of the black cherries.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; juicy, with a very rich and luscious flavor.

Governor Wood—Large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; tender, juicy, sweet, and delicious.

Great Bigarreau—A foreign variety of the largest size; dark red or quite black; firm and juicy.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; tender, sweet, and good; excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)—Magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, and sweet.

CRAB APPLES

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Large and beautiful golden yellow color.

PEARS—Summer

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large size; clear yellow skin; fine grained, juicy, buttery, and melting, with a rich musky flavor. The best early pear.

Beurre Gifford—The first good early pear; medium size; greenish yellow; juicy, fine flavor.

Doyenne d'Ete—One of the first pears to ripen; melting, sweet, and good.

PEARS—Autumn

Seckel—Rich, yellowish brown; for quality this estimable old variety is unequalled. September.

White Doyenne—Large, pale yellow; fine grained, with a rich, fine flavor. November.

PEARS—Winter

Winter Nelis—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting, juicy, and of the highest flavor.

PLUMS

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; oval; light yellow; firm and sweet.

Columbia—Very large, round; brownish purple; rich and sugary; parts freely from the stone.

Duane's Purple—Large, handsome, oval; reddish purple; juicy and moderately sweet.

Washington—Magnificent, large plum, roundish; deep yellow, with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, very sweet.

Yellow Egg—Beautiful and large, yellow, egg-shaped plum; flesh yellow, rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet; valuable for sweetmeats and preserves.

Kelsey's Japan—New variety, introduced from Japan, the tree and foliage resembling a peach more than a plum; fruit very large; greenish yellow, with red on exposed side.

PRUNES

German—From this variety the dried prunes exported from Germany are made.

Hungarian—Very large; dark red, juicy, and sweet.

French—The well-known variety so extensively planted for drying.

PEACHES—Frestones

Briggs' May—White skin, red cheek.

Hale's Early—An early and very profitable-market peach; medium size; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich, and sweet.

Foster—Large, yellow peach.

Early Crawford—Magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality.

Susquehanna—Large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin yellow, with beautiful red cheeks; rich flavor.

Morris' White—The most popular and well-known white peach.

Late Crawford—Very large, roundish; skin yellow, dark red cheek.

Salway—A large yellow English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy and melting.

Muir—It is a fine shipper; one of the best for canning.

Wagner—Large, yellow, colored on sunny side; juicy, of fine flavor.

PEACHES—Cling

Blood Cling—Large; skin deep claret color, with deep red veins; flesh deep red, very juicy.

APRICOTS

Blenheim—Very good early variety; orange, with deep yellow; juicy and rich.

Hemskirk—It strongly resembles Moorpark in size and color, but differs from that variety in ripening a little earlier and more evenly.

Moorpark—One of the largest, most popular, and widely distributed apricots; deep orange or brownish red; flesh quite firm and juicy; rich flavor.

Royal—A standard variety, nearly as large as the Moorpark; ripens a week or ten days earlier.

St. Ambroise—Very large, early apricot; the size of and ten days earlier than the Moorpark; a deep yellow color, reddish next the sun, and very smooth; flesh juicy, rich, and sugary.

NECTARINES

Boston—Large, deep yellow, mottling of red and flesh color.

New White—Rather large, nearly round; skin white, with a slight tinge of red; flesh white, tender, very juicy, and rich.

QUINCES

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish, with a short neck; beautiful bright golden yellow.

FIGS

Black Ischia—Medium size; dark purple; almost black when ripe; flesh deep red, sweet, and luscious.

Brunswick (Smyrna)—Very large; skin greenish yellow in the shade, pale brown on other side; a very rich and excellent fig.

California Black—The well-known local variety; large, dark purple; very productive.

NUT TREES

Almond's (King's Soft Shell)—An abundant bearer.

Chestnuts (Italian or Spanish)—The nut is sweet and generally large.

Walnut (English)—Too well known to need a description.

OLIVES

Picholine—The one that gives the most satisfaction and best results in the California soil and climate.

ORANGES

Japanese—The hardest in cultivation at present.

PERSIMMON—Japanese

A magnificent new fruit from Japan, the tree being highly ornamental, the fruit beautiful in appearance and excellent in quality.

ORANGES

Price, balled, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each

Mediterranean Sweet—Fruit medium sized, slightly oblong; skin thin and tough; pulp rich color, juicy, melting, subacid, and vinous; frequently seedless.

Riverside Washington Navel—Fruit first class in every respect; size medium to large; oval, smooth, symmetrical, seedless; pulp fine grained; flavor excellent. A solid, perfect fruit.

LEMONS

Price, balled, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each

Lisbon—Fruit uniformly medium size; fine grained; sweet rind; very few seeds; good keeper. Tree strong grower. Prolific bearer.

Villa Franca—Considered the finest lemon grown. Fruit medium sized, oblong; thin skin.

SMALL FRUITS**CURRENTS**

Strong, 2 years old, 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

Black Naples—Berries large and black.

Cherry Currant—Very large; deep red; one of the best.

Fay's Prolific—Very productive, with long branches of large, rich, red-colored fruit.

White Grape—Bunch and berry large, with fine transparent skin.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing—Roundish oval; skin smooth, whitish green. Excellent flavor. 2 years, 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

Houghton's Seedling—Vigorous grower; berry red; very productive. 2 years, 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

Industry—Large fruit. 25c each.

Red Jacket—Very large; red; of luscious flavor. 2 years, 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

BLACKBERRIES

Price: 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

Crandall's Early—Large, firm, and very good flavor. It ripens fully two weeks before any other sort, and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season.

Kittatinny—Fruit large, roundish conical; rich, glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet, and excellent. The variety almost exclusively planted for market.

Lawton—Fruit large; very productive and late.

RASPBERRIES**RED VARIETIES**

Price: 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—The largest, handsomest, and best red Raspberry cultivated. Bears transportation well. Very productive.

Turner Red—Of rich flavor and very good quality. Time of ripening is with the earliest and continued until the end of the raspberry season.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Price, 10c each; 75c per 10.

Caroline—A very productive variety; fruit very large, of bright orange color.

Golden Queen—A seedling or "sport" of the Cuthbert, and in hardiness and vigorous growth of the plant resembling that variety. Fruit of large size. Color beautiful yellow. Flavor excellent.

BLACK CAP VARIETIES

Price, 10c each; 75c per 10.

Gregg—One of the most valuable of this class. Fruit large, good quality.

Schaffer's Colossal—A strong grower; berries large and of good quality. Very productive.

STRAWBERRIES

Price: 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000, except where noted. Reduced rates apply only when 500 to 1,000 are taken.

Varieties marked (Imp.) are imperfect in blossom and need at least every third or fourth row to be planted with some perfect or staminate sort. Those marked (Per.) are especially good to use as stamminates or to be grown alone.

Brandywine (Per.)—Plant a luxuriant grower, healthy and hardy, and very productive; blossom perfect; fruit very large, of good form, bright red all over, and of good quality. Season, medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil.

Excelsior (Per.)—Berries large, long, conical or pointed, and a bright scarlet in color. The flesh is bright, juicy, of fair quality, and firm. Plants vigorous and healthy in growth and foliage. Ripens early and is very productive.

Kansas (Imp.)—Medium to large size; very dark red; very productive; of high quality. Vine extremely vigorous.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—Early; very productive; large, firm, and fine flavor. A valuable market variety. Plant strong and vigorous grower. \$5.00 per 1,000.

Marshall (Per.)—Of enormous size, blood red color; rich, aromatic flavor. One of the good old "standbys."

Molinda (Per.)—A fine variety which originated in Pajaro Valley. Plants are good growers, long lived, make but few runners, staminate, and exceedingly prolific; berries of good size, firm, of a dark red color.

New York—Produces berries of largest size, of fine appearance and good quality. \$5.00 per 1,000.

Parker Earle—Fruit large, long, and conical, of a glowing brilliant red and covered with golden seeds; flavor superb; fruit very firm; strong and vigorous in growth.

Sample (Imp.)—Very large, top shaped, rich red in color; every berry perfect. The season of ripening is long and the vine can be picked from every day in season. Vine strong and vigorous; foliage perfect.

Sensation—Of large size; color brilliant crimson; excellent grower.

Splendid—Fruit smooth, bright red. It is firm, a good keeper, and has a perfect blossom. Plant very healthy in growth. A good berry. \$5.00 per 1,000.

THE LOGANBERRY

(Raspberry-Blackberry)

The fruit is as large as the largest-sized blackberry; is of the same shape, with globules similar to that fruit. Color, when fully ripe, adark, rich red. It partakes of both flavors of the raspberry and blackberry, being a combination of the two mixed; a very pleasant, mild, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. It is excellent for the table, eaten fresh or cooked, and for jellies or jams without an equal. The vines are enormous bearers. 10c each; 75c per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY

The fruit is enormously large, some specimens measuring from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; the very largest blackberry known to the world. The globules are large, seed small, soft, and not very abundant; core quite small and very soft. The flavor is a decided improvement on any known variety of Blackberry, the acid flavor so pronounced in all other kinds is very mild and pleasant, and when fully ripe is quite sweet. This berry in size and delicious flavor will eclipse any blackberry heretofore produced.

It is advisable in planting the Mammoth Blackberry plants that they be given plenty of room. If grown upon a trellis, which is by far the best way, the rows should not be less than 9 feet apart and the plants 6 to 8 feet in the rows. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

THE PHENOMENAL BERRY

Is the result of a cross between the Improved California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry. Mr. Burbank (the introducer) describes it as larger than the largest berry ever before known; bright crimson raspberry color; productive as could be desired. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

PRIMUS BERRY

The berry is very large. Its flavor is like that of a raspberry and blackberry combined; fruit long and handsome, of a mulberry-black color. Its season of fruiting is earlier than either the raspberry or blackberry, following close upon the strawberry, often before standard blackberries commence to bloom. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

NEW DEWBERRY—GARDENA

The Gardena has proven itself a most valuable fruit for Southern California. It is remarkably early, ripening its fruit in April and May, and in productiveness is a surprise to fruit-growers, having the past season far exceeded that of any other variety of its class. The fruit is large, firm, of superior flavor, and very attractive in its appearance. Grow them upon a low trellis, not over 2 feet high; plant the rows 5 feet apart; plants 3 feet apart; put up two wires, one a foot from the ground, the other not over 2 feet—better 20 inches. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES

Standard Apples, 25 to 30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.
Strong Growing Cherries, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Duke and Morello Cherries, 18 to 20 feet apart each way.

Standard Plums and Prunes, 18 to 20 feet apart each way.

Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, 18 to 20 feet apart each way.

Grapes, 7 to 10 feet apart each way.
Currants, Gooseberries, and Loganberries, 4 by 6.
Raspberries and Blackberries, 3 to 4 by 5 to 7.
Strawberries for Field Culture, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 to 4.
Strawberries for Garden Culture, 1 to 2 feet apart.

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An Album of Floral Designs

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The florist was taxed to the utmost in attempting to give his customers intelligent and convincing ideas of what a design or arrangement of flowers would "look like" when finished.

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